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POETRY.

Courtship.

BY THOMAS MOORE.

"Oh Laura! will nothing I bring thee
E'er soften these looks of disdain?
Are the songs of affection I sing thee
All doomed to be sung thee in vain?
I offer thee, fairest and dearest,
A treasure the ricest I'm worth;
I offer thee love, the sincerest,
The warmest that e'er glow'd upon earth!"

But the maiden a haughty look flinging,
Said, "cease my compassion to move;
For I'm not very partial to singing;
And they're poor whose sole treasure is love!"

"My name shall be sounded in story;
I offer thee, dearest my name;
I fought in the proud field of glory!
Oh Laura come share in my fame!
I bring thee a soul that adores thee,
And loves thee wherever thou art,
Which thrills as its tribute it brings thee
Of tenderness fresh from the heart."

But the maiden said, "cease to importune,
Give cupid the use of his wings;
Ah fame's but a pitiful fortune—
And hearts are such valueless things!"

"Oh Laura, forgive, if I've spoken
Too boldly!—nay turn not away—
For my heart with affliction is broken—
My uncle died only to-day,
My uncle, the nabob—who tended
My youth with affection and care,
My manhood who kindly befriended—
Has—died—and—has—left—me—his—heir!"

And the maiden said, "weep not, sincerest!
My heart has been your's all along:
Oh hearts are of treasures the dearest—
Do, Edward go on with your song."

A Singular Adventure.

Once upon a time a traveller stepped into a Stage Coach. He was a young man starting in life. He found six passengers about him, all gray-headed and extremely aged men. The youngest appeared to have seen at least eighty winters. Our young traveller, struck with the singularly mild and happy aspect which distinguished all his fellow passengers, determined to ascertain the secret of a long life, and art of making old age comfortable;—he addressed the one who was apparently the eldest, who told him that he always led a regular and abstemious life, eating vegetables and drinking water. The young man was rather daunted at this, inasmuch as he liked the good things of life. He addressed the second, who astounded him by saying he had always eaten roast beef, and gone to bed *regularly* fuddled for the last seventy years, adding, that all depends on *regularity*. The third had prolonged his days by never seeking or accepting office; the fourth by resolutely abstaining from all political or religious controversies, and the fifth by getting to bed at sunset and rising at dawn. The sixth was apparently much younger than the other five—his hair was less gray, and there was more of it—a placid smile, denoting a perfect easy conscience, mantled his face, and his voice was jocund and strong. They were all surprised to learn that he was by ten years the oldest man in the coach. "How," exclaimed our young traveller, "how is it you have thus preserved the freshness of life?" "I have drank water and drank wine—I have eaten meat and vegetables—I have held a public office—I have dabbled in politics and written religious ramphlets—I have sometimes gone to bed at midnight, got up at sunrise and at noon—*but I always paid promptly for my Newspaper!*"

HIGH.—A down easter recently went to New York, and took lodgings for a night at one of what might be called the high houses. Telling the waiter that he wished to be called in the morning, for the boat, both of them proceeded on 'their winding way,' upwards, till having arrived at the top of the eight flight of stairs, Jonathan caught the arm of his guide, and accosted him thus: "Look here, stranger, if you intend to call me at six o'clock in the mornin', you might as well do it now, as twill be that time afore I can get down again!"

Three gentlemen being at a tavern whose names were More, Strange and Wright, said the last, "there is but one rascal in the company, and that is Strange!" "Yes," answered Strange, "there is one More." "Ay," said More, "that's Wright."

From the Boston Post.

MR. HEDITOR,—The henclosed lines his my first hintroduction to the Muses. The hexcessive 'eat vas so hoppressive hy could not resist the hinvitation of them critters they calls the Muses; hand hif you'll print um, you shall 'ave hall my vishes for your heverlasting health, vealth, and prosperity.

Yours, truly, P.

The Philosopher's Lament.

How wery varm 't is, I declare!
The heat is almost singeing;
I vish there vas a little air,
My joints his hall un'inging.

I've been a valking in the "Mall,"
Vare hall them shady trees his,
A harm in harm vith cousin Sal,
But there vant any breezes.

O dear! O dear! I feel as tho'
I's in the hact of dying!
I feel as hif I's goin' to go!
But 'taint no use a crying.

I vishes how 't would rain a spell,
It his so dry and dusty;
I vish my body vas a *vell!*
I ham so hawful *thusty.*

I'll jist valk into *Drury's;* he
Has got some coolin' *vater;*
He likevise keeps as good *B. B.*
As hany people *orter.*

Then hif I haint no better, vy,
The ghost I vill surrender;
And ages after I do die,
'Vy, people vill remember

THE PHILOSOPHER.

POLITICAL.

From the Boston Statesman.

"Tip" and "Ty"—Harrison and Tyler.

Suppose the Whigs succeed in electing their candidates to the seats of office—what principles are to govern them in the administration? What measures will be adopted? What great scheme of national policy will prevail? The past professions of their two candidates for President and Vice President render these questions hard to answer. *These* render Whig politics a complete riddle. Judging from their expressed opinions, the ship of State must come to a complete stand-still; there can no more be union among the discordant elements of Whiggism, in the management of our national affairs, than there was in Washington's first administration, when Jefferson and Hamilton were "pitted" against each other, as the former somewhere remarks, "like two game cocks." The principles which each of them held as cardinal points, came up upon almost every occasion, and decided their opinion upon every proposed measure. So, unless all profession—all solemn declaration of principle—is a sheer mockery, must it be with Harrison and his followers, and Tyler and his followers. They are antipodes to each other in sentiment on almost every great political question.—Let us compare their opinions upon almost every subject of national policy which for the last ten years has agitated the people of this country.

1. *A National Bank.*—Nobody at the north will deny that this is the great dividing question between the Whigs and the Democrats. Here almost every Whig expresses himself openly in favor of such an institution, and expect, as much as he expects the sun will rise in its daily course, that should Harrison and Tyler come into power, a Bank will be again chartered by Congress. In his letter to Sherrod Williams, Harrison thus gives his views of a Bank:

"The question, then, for me to answer is, whether, under the circumstances you state, if elected to the office of President, I would sign an act to charter another Bank. I answer *I would*, if it were clearly ascertained that the public interest, in relation to the collection and disbursment of the revenue, would materially suffer without one, and there were unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favor."

There are "ifs" about this, it is true: *in Virginia*, Rives says it means he will *not* sign a bill: old Whigs and young Whigs *here*, say, that it means he *will* recommend a Bank. Tyler, however, is decided on the subject of a Bank. In a speech delivered in Congress he says, speaking of the late United States Bank:

"Inasmuch as *I believe the creation of this corporation to be unconstitutional* I cannot, without violation of my oath, hesitate to repair this breach thus made in the constitution, when an opportunity presents itself of doing so, without violating the public faith. Believing, also, that it is expedient to put it down."

2. *Abolition.*—Just now it is difficult to tell where Harrison is to be found. Here he is an abolitionist; at the South he eschews abolitionism entirely. July 4, 1833, at Cheviot, he said:

"Should I be asked if there is no way by which the General Government can aid the cause of emancipation, I answer that *it has long been an object near my heart to see the whole of its surplus revenue appropriated to that object.* With the faction of the States holding the slaves, *there appears to me to be no constitutional objection to its being thus applied*, embracing not only the colonization of those that may be otherwise freed, but the purchase of the freedom of others."

Tyler, on the other hand, is, of course opposed to abolition; he says in a report on slavery:

"So far as the question of slavery exists in the several States, the committee abstain from any remark. It is a question to be decided by each, severally, and for itself. Over it Congress has no control. The plain recognitions of the fundamental law on which the Union rests, should place it forever at repose. To discuss it in Congress, or to agitate it in the States where it does not exist produces no good, can be followed up by no act, and serves no other purpose than to irritate the public mind."

3. *The Tariff.*—Harrison has been the uniform advocate for a high tariff, and has voted against any reduction, repeatedly, in Congress. He voted against reducing the duty on *coffee* from five to three cents per pound—against reducing the duty on *teas*, and he voted in favor of high tariff of 1828. Here is decideded language on this subject of a tariff:

"It may be asked whether, *under any circumstances*, I would be willing to abandon the tariff. I answer, without an, hesitation, in the affirmative. Whenever the streets of Norfolk and Charleston shall be covered with grass, and our southern friends find no market for their produce, and this state of things can be distinctly traced to the tariff, I would *then* instantly give my voice for its modification or entire repeal, even if I should still think that its continuance would be beneficial to a majority of the American people."

Tyler is as decidedly *opposed* to the tariff: he has spoken against it and voted against it. This was his anguagel in 1833:

"The line of my conduct, as the representative of a State that had twice pronounced in a solemn form, the tariff laws to be unconstitutional, was, according to my conception, clearly marked out. To the demand for swords and bayonets, and cannon and musket, and armed men, to collect *an unjust and unconstitutional tax*, I had but one reply: *do justice;* repeal or modify your obnoxious laws; yield to the wishes of the whole South; do that for South Carolina and the other Southern States which England has refused to do for Ireland; repeal your tythe system, imposed not for the benefit of the parson, but the manufacturer. * * * The war cry was in the breeze, and an unjust and unconstitutional and oppressive system was to be cemented and strengthened by the blood of freemen, and the destruction of a State."

4. *The Internal Improvement System.*—HARRISON stood ready to endorse John Quincy Adam's famous scheme of internal improvement; and as far back as 1818, voted for a series of resolutions, asserting that Congress had the power under the constitution, to appropriate money for the construction of roads and canals—a power as dangerous to the permanent welfare of the Union as any power ever claimed by federalism for the General Government. He voted for all the wild projects of 1826; and he also voted, in 1828, in the Senate, against any restriction being put on surveys for roads, canals, &c.

Look now at the opinion of TYLER. It is contained in a speech delivered in the Senate of the United States, 15th May, 1830. The following is an extract:

"I was in that Congress which was the first to enter gravely into the discussion of the constitutional power of this Government to make roads and canals. I then attentively weighed all that was urged by the advocates of the system, if system that may be called, which is now—and my decision was against them. Every subsequent reflection has confirmed the opinion then expressed, and the experience of the last six yeaas has satisfied me that, in its exercise, all that is dear, and should be considered sacredin our institutions, is put to hazard. Experience furnished upon this subject, ought to be bright enough to conduct our footsteps back to the path from which we have strayed. Can any man say in what this system is to end? Formerly, it was held to be national. I have no such words in my political vocabulary. It is in vain that gentlemen represent to me the benefits of the system. It is in vain I am told of its being a harmless policy. Show me the grant in the constitution in plain terms, not extorted by a forced interpretation; and not until then will I listen to you."

5. *The Banking System.*—The whigs put forward HARRISON as the friend of the banks. He is to stay the mighty flood of vandalism that is to destroy them, as they say, root and branch. In him they look for a protector for their special charters, &c. Nobody here, we suppose will dispute this.

Look now at TYLER'S opinion of the banking system. We challenge the whigs to produce a bolder denunciation of banks from the writings of any democrat in the country. If all their talk is serious about reducing wages; if opposition to banks is war against the interests of the laborer, and if they are in favor of the banks, how can the whigs vote for a person to represent them as Vice President, who puts forth such opinions as the following? THIS IS THE LANGUAGE OF TYLER—THE WHIG CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT!!

"For one, I enter my protest against the banking system as conducted in this country—a system not to be supported by any correct principles of political economy: a gross delusion—the dream of a visionary—a system which has done more to corrupt the morals of society than any thing else; which has introduced a struggle for wealth, instead of that honorable struggle which governs the actions of a patriot, and makes ambition virtue; which has made the husbandman spurn his cottage, and introduced a spirit at variance with the simplicity of our institutions. I call upon the warm advocates of banking now to surrender their errors.—Shall I take them by the hand and lead them through our cities? Bankruptcy meets us at every step, ruin stares every where in the face. Shall I be told of the benefits of commerce from the concentration of capital? Away with the delusion. Experience has exposed its fallacy."

"TIP" and "TY"—HARRISON AND TYLER!! Such are their opinions, the opposites to each other on every prominent question. We repeat, then, the question—what principles are to govern the concerns of this vast republic? Bank or anti bank—abolition or anti abolition—tariff or anti tariff internal improvement or anti internal improvement—paper money or metalic currency? What can such a ticket represent? How can those who go for principles, not spoils—measures not men—vote for it? When the shameless policy was first avowed openly by the ATLAS of going for the most *popular* candidate—of making *availability* the sole condition of the whig nominations for the Presidency—the "respectable Daily" came out boldly against it, and pronounced it degrading the contest to a mere struggle for the spoils of office. What else can Tip and Ty represent but a contest for SPOILS, UNWORTHY OF FREEMEN!

The Newark Constitutionalist says:

"On the day of the log cabin raising, a widow living near town had hung out her red flannel to dry, and some Whigs passing were so enraged that they took it from the fence, and, in their rage, tore it into a thousand pieces, with their hands and teeth! It look for all the world like a parcel of dogs shaking and worrying a cat!"

From the N. Y. New Era.

Hard Cider Power.

It is amusing in the extreme to hear the British Whigs talk of the tremendous enthusiasm which the cry of "hard cider" and "log cabin" has created in favor of Harrison. A stranger, from a foreign country, would imagine, on reading a Whig paper, not only that Harrison was the greatest man in the Union, but that he was a supernatural *critter* entirely. The following nonsensical stuff is going the rounds of the British Whig press, and some of the "Whig" editors believe it to be an actual fact, and so they head "*a sign*" after the manner of Major Noah:

"HARRISON ENTHUSIASM.—The following is an extract from a speech delivered at a log cabin Convention in Michigan:

"'The enthusiasm pervades all things—the cattle, the sheep, the hogs, all living things were excited. It had extended to the birds in the woods, who were warbling Tippecanoe songs. *The trees were ripping themselves up by the roots, and were hurrahing for Old Tip!*'"

We think that part about the *hogs* being excited, is undoubtedly true, for we have known hogs to get drunk on rum cherries, and we have no reason to doubt that they would get drunk on "hard cider" also. The last sentence about the trees, must have been told to the man who made the speech, by some old woman:—for,

"A good old woman has the spleen,
And sees what is not to be seen,
And dreams of things uncommon;
Yea, things more strange than tongue can tell,
Strange things in heaven, and eke in hell,
O, what a good old woman."

It may be that the speaker was excited himself, and so full of Harrison enthusiasm, that his eyes, "in a fine phrenzy rolling," led him to mistake one tree for a thousand, and to imagine that they were actually singing and dancing, by way of rejoicing at the nomination of him,

"Who, when retreating through the woods,
And through the tangled fern,
Did tear his inexpressibles,
And had to put on HER'N."

As the Atlas has ceased to publish its "Harrison Melodies," and other doggerels, flowing from hard cider inspirations, we are charitably disposed to give it a lift. The Whig poets sometimes favor us with their bantlings, one of which we give below.

It is not a little remarkable, that amongstall the rhymes about Harrison and "hard cider," with which the Whig papers have teemed, the only tolerable ones, possessing any poetic merit, or even metre, were furnished in Bennett's Herald; the very journal which the Whig presses in New York are vainly trying to put down.—*Boston Statesman.*

Whig Lament.

AIR—"*Bonny Doon.*"

Ye still increasing Democrats,
How can your prospects be so fair?
How can ye shout your joyous notes,
When we are sunk in sad despair?

You'll break our hearts, ye loved of Fate,
Who raise your shouts of victory high,
Ye 'mind us of our *fallen state,*
Of *hopes*, that were but *born to die.*

Heaven never smiles on Federal Whigs;
No joys their heaving bosoms thrill;
We grunt and squeal, like hungry pigs,
Deprived of their expected swill!

We thought once more, and fondly strove,
Honor and office to obtain;
But ah! the gorgeous wreath we wove,
Must deck VAN BUREN'S brow again!

From the Age.

THE PETTICOAT.

The Federal party have pronounced the "*petticoat*" story, in reference to Gen. Harrison, an entire and unfounded falsehood. With a view, therefore, to *set history right*, and not because the matter is in itself one of much consequence, we subjoin full and complete evidence of the fact that the ladies of Chilicothe did prepare a petticoat, for the pupose of presentation to Gen Harrison. The fact is of no other moment, than as evidence of *what they thought;* that to Crogan, a *sword* was an appropriate present, while for Harrison a *petticoat* was better adapted and more strongly emblematical of *his heroic deeds!*

We first copy the letter of Mr. Anderson:

DAYTON, April 20, 1836.

MR. BIGLER,—In compliance with your request, I submit to the public a true statement, as far as I am acquainted with the circumstance, in relation to certain ladies of Chilicothe having prepared a petticoat to present to General Harrison at the time the sword was presented to the gallant Col. Crogan.

I arrived in Chillicothe, sometime in the fall or winter of 1814, and distinctly and clearly recollect that the subject of the petticoat, at that time, was all the town talk. The father and mother of my wife, Mr. John Munday and Mrs. Mary Munday, now dead, informed me of the whole of the transactions; I also heard the particulars from Mrs. Stephen Sissna, now old and blind, and resides in Highland county. These persons were old settlers of Chilicothe. Mr. Munday, who had seen the petticoat, informed me that it was of "many colors," and so stiffly quilted that it would nearly stand alone. Mr. James Foster, with whom I was employed for some length of time as a book-binder, had also seen the petticoat, and one day when we were engaged stitching a pamphlet in relation to the surrender of General Hull, he remarked to me that he wished he had a part of the petticoat; and that if he had it, he would put it in a frame so as to preserve it. At Dr. Bassey's tavern, where I then boarded, it was common talk almost every day; the names of the ladies were mentioned, and I believe I now am able to give the names, if requested, of most of them. I mention these facts to show that they are of such a character that I could not forget or mistake them. In all the conversations I ever heard upon the subject, I never heard it denied whilst I resided in Chillicothe, but I do recollect hearing one, if not more, of the ladies' husbands, say, that the petticoat would have been presented to the General, had they not interfered. There are many citizens of Chillicothe who recollect the facts I have stated. There is one gentleman in the Ohio delegation in Congress, who I am well persuaded remembers the circumstance well. That the ladies *prepared*, and intended presenting the petticoat, is as undoubted a fact, as that a sword was presented to Col. Crogan. If any particular reference to the old citizens of Chillicothe who will be of any service, I will freely give the same.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN ANDERSON.

Mr. Anderson was Mayor of Dayton, in 1835, and is a man of high character.

We now copy the statement of sundry citizens of Chillicothe:

CHILLICOTHE, Oct. 6, 1836.

We, the undersigned, are old residents of the town of Chillicothe, and most of us were here during the war. We have very frequently, from the time of the presentation of a sword to Col. Crogan, by the ladies of this place, to the present time, heard the statement of the same ladies having voted to or prepared a petticoat for Gen. Harrison. It was a common subject of mirth here, about the close of the war, and has been frequently talked of since, and never denied within our recollection, until General Harrison became a candidate for the Presidency. It is proper to remark that we make this statement without the least disrespect to the ladies of this place, for whom it is not necessary for us to mention our esteem and regard; but the statement having been denied, and it being charged to be of recent invention, we make this statement in justice to those implicated. We will only remark further, that we never, until within a year, heard it said, or supposed, that the statement contained any thing derogatory to the ladies of Chillicothe.

MICHAEL BEVERLY,
GEORGE GROVE,
JACOB CRYDER,
DAVID VEAIL,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
JOHN LELAND, SEN.,
JOSEPH FRY,
THOMAS REYNOLDS,
J. LOFLAND.

No fact can be better established, than the "*falsehood*," as the Federal papers call it, that the ladies of Chillicothe did prepare a petticoat for Gen. Harrison.

The public will draw their own inferences.

From the Coxsackie Standard.

"REDUCTION OF WAGES."

The Federalists are raising a hue and cry about the tendency of the Independent Treasury to "reduce the wages of labor." The Democracy in general deny that it will produce any such effect. But we believe in a great many cases, not one of which, however, has yet been enumerated in the Federal catalogue the tendency of the measures will be just such as has been predicted by its enemies, to reduce their wages. Let us cite cases where the Independent Treasury will "reduce wages."

It will "reduce the wages" of the stockholders, directors, presidents, cashiers, tellers, clerks and runners of the 900 banks of the United States, whose wages, drawn from the laboring and producing classes, have enabled them for years, to occupy marble palaces for shaving shops, dwell in magnificent mansions, support extravagant carriages and equipage with a host of servants, banquet upon the luxuries of the world, and to loll in ease and idleness.

It will "reduce the wages" of a legion of speculators who have been employing the taxes collected from the people to monopolise the business of the country, and thereby cheat producers and the real laboring classes out of their just dues.

It will "reduce the wages" of federal members of Congress who have been paid hundreds of thousands of dollars in the shape of loans, to sustain a corrupt and blighting British shaving machine—a United States Bank.

It will "reduce the wages" of the conservative Judases, who seceded from the Democratic ranks for the "wages of their hire" in the shape of heavy loans for their leaders in Congress, and small facilities for their runners in the country.

It will "reduce the wages" of your Swartwouts and other conservative defaulters—by placing the penalty of felony over their heads, and arresting them even in a foreign country if they attempt to filch a farthing of the people's money.

It will "reduce the wages" of the authors of irredeemable shinplasters and broken bills, who grow fat upon their impositions, and of brokers who hang in squads about their "dens of iniquity," because it will tend to purify the paper circulating medium, by furnishing the people with more of the precious metals of constitutional currency.

It will "reduce the wages" of the bar room ranters, who are hanging in idleness about your grogeries, laboring to seduce the honest and industrious poor from their labor and political prin-

POETRY.

"Our Country! Our Whole Country! And nothing but Our Country!"

"Our country!" is there other word,
That stirs the heart's most potent chord,
Like *this?*—there rises, at the name,
The glow of honor; blush of shame,
Lest that her altars be defiled
By the base blood of recreant child;
The secret vow to serve and save;
The horror of a traitor knave!

The breeze of heaven smells more sweet;
The flowers spring fresher at our feet;
The sun gleams forth a brighter ray;
Our father's bones start from the clay;
And parents, children, sister, wife,
Are, in *that word*, instinct with life!

The glories of the past, illume
Our visions of immoral bloom:
The boon, bequeathed by valor, dead;
These fields, where on the patriot bled;
These elms; that saw the victory won;
These sods; mausoleums—when 'twas done;
These very airs, that, sighing come,
Where pealed, on Bunker's height the drum:
All, rush upon our swelling heart;
And, warriors, from the forest, start!
A million swords gleam in the air;
A million bayonets are bare;
And fierce huzzas convulse the sky,
Of "glorious death! or Liberty!"

From the N. O. Picayune.

A NEW ITEM IN A BILL.

Some twenty-five years ago while Jerome Bonaparte was travelling through New England with a large suite, he stopped over night at the tavern of an avaricious old hunks in one of the beautiful villages of Western Massachusetts. The landlord was an Englishman born, ultratory in his feelings, and when he heard in the morning that he was to have no less a person than a brother of the great Napolean, with an extensive retinue, for his guests at night, his joy knew no bounds. Extra servants were employed the rooms were all cleansed, clean sheats put on the beds, chickens and turkies were run down and had their necks wrung—in short, every preparation was made to give the Prince a reception becominghis high rank.

Night finally came, and with it came Jerome Bonaparte with some twenty friends and servants. Here was a windfall for the old tavern keeper—here was business for him. Supper was soon served, the distinguished guests went to bed at an early hour, and at an early hour again next morning breakfast was prepared, swallowed, and soon after every thing was arranged for their departure. There was one very important duty to be performed by the tavern-keeper—the making out the bill. Such customers were scarce—Bonapartes seldom visited that section of the county—and Boniface was determined to make the most of the present visit. He got along remarkably well with the bill until he had run it up to $75.—This was not enough. The landlord couldn't think of letting the brother of the greatest man of the age off short of $100. He "figured" it over again, added a little here, and put in another "extra" there, but after all it only amounted to $80. "The bill!" "the bill!" was shouted in his ears, but the bill was "not right," as he viewed it. All was bustle and confusion. The French servants were chattering and hustling about, the carriages were all ready to start, and nothing was wanting but the bill.

"Why for you no make-a de bill?" said the cashier of the party.

"In one minute," retorted the landlord scratchidg his head.

"By gar you must make him queek or me no pay," continued the Frenchman.

"Yes yes; I hear you," said the landlord, his eye glancing from one charge to another.

Suddenly a thought struck him. Amid the unwonted clatter, jabber and din about his ears, he reflected that he could turn all the extra noise and confusion the visit had occasioned to some account. The "item" he had so long tried to conjure up was at length found, and he immediately finished the bill with

"To making a D—d Fuss generally, $20."

The paymaster just glanced at the amount, paid the bill, and was off instanter. Whether Jerome Bonaparte ever found out that he had paid $20 for "making a d—d fuss generally" about a Yankee tavern-keeper's house is more than we can say, but if ever Basil Hall, Fiddler, or Mrs. Trollope should get hold of this story they may rely upon its authenticity.

CURIOUS FACT.

At a recent meeting at the Royal Institution, London, Mr. Faraday directed attention to a shot which he had received from Woolwich. Experiment had shown, that by filling a hollow iron shot with lead, its speed and force, when fired, were greatly increased; but a singular effect on the heavier lead was observed. The lead was found to have receded—to have been compressed into one half of the space it occupied previously to being discharged from the gun. In the case exhibited, the iron case or shell had been filled with leaden bullets, round of course; but, after being fired, and the iron shell it was seen that all the balls had coalesced, each sphere had become a polyhedron, and complete aggregation had ensued. This effect is, doubtless, attribute to the difference of inertia in the two metals, and to the instant of time that elapses before the inner metal is acted upon by the force of the explosion.

Want of Courtesy.

BY MISS SEDGWICK.

The most striking and prevailing defect in the manners of Americans is want of courtesy. This has probably arisen from the general equality of rights, condition, and education. And it arises in part from that *mauvaise honte*, or shyness, characteristic of our English ancestors, from whomwe inherit it. A little reflection and moral cultivation would soon remedy this defect. What do I mean by courtesy, and how is the want of it shown, do you ask? A few winters since, a well bred young foreigner came to the interior, and took lodgings at a village inn, for the purpose of learning the English language. To facilitate its acquisition, he generally preferred remaining in the receiving room of the tavern, where travellers were passing in and out. His writing table was placed before the fire. When the women came shivering in from a long drive in the stage coach, he moved his table to the coldest corner of the room, mended the fire, drew chairs near it, and, if they brought in foot stoves or blocks, he found the best place to heat them. He then returned to his own uncomfortable seat and pursued his writing or reading.

The women profited by his civilities, without appearing to notice them. During the whole winter he never received one word of acknowledgement—not one "thank you, sir," or, "you are very kind, sir," or what would have seemed inevitable, "pray, don't take that cold seat, sir." What was the polished stranger's inference? Certainly that the Americans were a most discourteous, if not a cold hearted people.

Cold hearted we are not. These women were probably generally impressed with the young man's attentions—one of them, I knew, in relating her travelling experience at her own fireside at night, said she "never should forget a young man at the tavern in S——. She thought she should have died with the cold before she got there; and when she went in, he moved away from the fire, and gave the rocking chair—hung her cloak over the back of another, and warmed her block for her, and did every thing just as if he had been her own son!" And yet this good woman had not indicated in her manners to the young man that she even saw him. Here there was no expression of the real feeling—no *courtesy*.

I have often seen men in steamboats, in stagecoaches, in churches, and other public meetings, rise and give their seats to women, and the women seat themselves quietly, without a look or word of acknowledgment. And so with a thousand other attentions which are rendered, and are received without any return. Avoid such discourtesy, my young friends—it is not only displeasing, but unjust. We actually owe some return for such civilities, and a courteous acceptance is in most cases, the only one that can be made. These little chance courtesies are smiles on the face of manners, and smiles are like sunshine—we can scarcely have too much of either.

Young ladies do not commonly realize the influence they may exert over brothers just entering the busy world, by invariable kindness and good nature, by active sympathy in their joys and sorrows, and by manifesting an interest as far as practible in all their pursuits.—When confidence is thus won, an incalculable advantage is gained, which may be used for the highest and holiest purposes. Home is made attractive, and the siren song of the tempter, which would lure him to the haunts of dissapation, loses its fatal power. "My sisters are anxious in all things to contribute to my instruction and gratification," says a brother under such circumstances, "I will not selfishly seek pleasures in which they cannot share—our amusements shall be found together." Were such a state of things seen in every family professedly christian, how soon would the face of society wear a new aspect?

INNOCENT MISTAKE.—One of the Assistant Poor Law Commissioners, on a late visit to one of the Union Work houses in Kent, while examining the boys as to their progress in religious instruction, one of the lessons being the 6th chap. of St. Mark, the third verse of which states that several of the multitude which had followed our Lord into the wilderness had travelled a considerable distance from their homes—"for *divers* of them came from afar;" the Commissioner asked the young reader what he understood by the word "divers:"—no answer could be obtained from him or the five succeeding boys, when, on its coming to the sixth, he exclaimed with great eagerness and self-satisfaction:—"They be a odd sort of *ducks*, as goes clean down to the bottom of the pond."—*John Bull.*

ANECDOTE.—A stage driver the other day, between Bangor and this place, was hailed by a woman, and requested to take a *bedstead* and its accompaning bed and clothing on board, together with her dear self. This was a poser for John's gallantry, (for stage drivers are always ready to oblige the ladies,) but making her a very low bow, he said, "I should like to oblige yo ma'am, very much, but I've engaged to take a *double saw-mill* aboard, a mile or two ahead, and as you might find it an uncomfortable companion, I should advise you to wait a week or so till the mill-moving business is over.—*Lincoln Patriot.*

THE IRISHMAN'S COW.—Two Irishmen disputing about the merits of their respective cows, one remarks his cow had a calf when she was three years old and had given milk ever since—to which the other replies: Lar, that's nothing to mine—she begun to give milk when she was two years old and has given milk ever since, and has never had a calf *'tal a tal*, nor her mother before her—it's the brade of 'em.

THE WOMAN WHO CLOSED THE EYES OF NAPOLEAN.—It may not be generally known that there now resides in the parish of Gwennap, an old woman who actually closed the eyes of the Emperor Napolean, after the "vital spark had winged its flight from its earthly tabernable." The old woman's husband, we are informed, served under Napolean, and accompanied him to St. Helena. This old woman was on terms of intimacy with, and attended the death bed of one of the greatest men whose names are recorded in history, and whose deeds fill the mind with amazement.—[*West Briton.*

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the fifth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at Jonathan Swift's store, in Norway, in said county, all the right, title, and interest which Hezekiah Pingree, of Albany, in said county, has to redeem twenty acres of land, situated in that part of Norway called Lee Grant, being part of Lot numbered sixty-one in said Grant, and the same mortgaged by said Pingree to Aaron Wilkins on the seventh day of April, 1837, to secure the payment of one hundred dollars and annual interest thereon.

HENRY M. CODMAN, Dep. Shff.

Norway, July 28, 1840. 3w51

BETHEL ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of Bethel Academy will commence on the second Wednesday of September next, and continue ten or eleven weeks under the care and instruction of Mr. CALVIN CHAPMAN, a Graduate of Bowdoin College.

WILLIAM FRYE, Secretary.

Bethel, July 30, 1840. tf 51

HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of HEBRON ACADEMY will commence, Providence permitting, on the 12th day of August next, under the care of the former Instructor, Mr. OZIAS MILLETT; and we hope to be cheered by the attendance of youths of both sexes, who are desirous to improve their minds in useful Science.

JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.

July 31, 1840. tf 51

REMOVAL.

THOMAS H. BROWN, M. D.,

WOULD hereby give notice to his friends, patrons, and the public, that he has removed from PARIS HILL to **SOUTH PARIS VILLAGE**, where he intends to continue the practice of

MEDICINE & SURGERY.

Present residence at the small dwelling East and nearest the Methodist Meeting House.

In this public announcement, I deem it an act of justice to tender to my friends and patrons my sincere gratitude and thanks for their past kindness towards me.

South Paris, July 3, 1840. tf 47

SECURITIES LOST.

LOST by the subscriber, on or about the first of June last, three Notes of hand, given for the sum of two hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-seven cents each, and signed by Noah Molton and Lot Molton, dated the twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1838, payable to the subscriber, or order, in one, two, and three years from date, with interest, and witnessed by John Simmons, and are the same notes described in a mortgage deed of the above date, given by the aforesaid Noah and Lot, to the subscriber, containing the fee and description of the farm on which John E. Jones now lives and has his home, in the town of Canton, in the county of Oxford; on that note which first became due, was an endorsement of two hundred dollars, dated January 3d, 1840. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing said notes, or either of them, as they are the exclusive property of the subscriber; and whoever will return said notes to me, shall be suitably rewarded for their trouble.

OTIS CONANT.

East Dixfield, July 15, 1840. tf 50

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers having taken the Store formerly occupied by JAMES LONGLEY, at South Paris, near the Inn of Anthony Bennett Esq., are now ready to accommodate such customers as feel disposed to patronize them on the most liberal terms. Their goods consist of an entire new stock, and comprise a general assortment, amongst which may be found,

A SUPERIOR LOT OF

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BUCKSKINS, SATTINETS, Etc. Etc.

***Also*, a large & carefully selected assortment of CALLICOES, COPPER PLATES, and**

GOLD GAMBRICS.

Silk Velvets, Fig'd & plain Sattins, Gro de Swiss & Gro de Nap silks for dresses, Sarsnetts, Synchaws and Florence Silks, Bombazines, fig'd sattin, Cambrics, &c.

Blk. Pongee, Bandanna, and Flag Hdkfs.

Ladies Blk. Silk GLOVES.

Ladies White Lace Do.

Gents and Ladies Kid Do.

Itnl. Sew'g Silks and Twist.

Laces, Lace Footings, Edging and Quellings

Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,

Super. Irish Linens, Brown Linens and Selicia, Cambrics, Cambric Muslins and Bishops Lawns,

Sheeting and Shirting Bleached and Unbleached.—Tickings and Drillings, Corded Jeans for summer wear, Ducks, Padding and Canvass, Suspenders Elastic and Worsted.

Hats and Caps, Ladies Kid Slippers and walking Shoes.

Also a general assortment of **W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES & HARD WARE** together with other articles to numerous to particularise, all which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Harnesses and Trunks Kept constantly on hand. The Harness business will be carried on as heretofore and all who wish for a first rate article at a fair price will do well to call and examine for themselves.

D. S. HUBBARD,
J. T. CLARK.

South Paris April 24, 1840. tf

NOTICE—*Freedom.*

I HEREBY certify and give public notice that I have given to my son, Albion K. P. Cole, a minor, his time, with power to act and trade for himself until he shall be twenty-one years of age; and that I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date, nor claim any of his earnings.

LUTHER COLE.

Greenwood, July 11, 1840. 3w50

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

ON THE SMALL POX.

To the Citizens of Boston & State of Massachusetts.

SMALL POX is a complaint more attendant on childhood than at any other time of life; the human species, however, is subject to it at any period of existence. The cause of this disease does really consist in a portion of the worst kind of humors having become mixed with the circulation of the Blood, either from contagion or otherwise. It is this humor which produces shiverings, fevers, heaviness, weariness, and pains all over the body, because the circulation is impeded, and its natural course disordered by the bad humors. This is the first period.

The Blood, in this case, as well as in all other appearance of disease, fights against these impurities, and carries them to the capillary vessels in order to cause an eruption and thus to throw out these humors. This is the second period.

The skin is covered with pustules (mattery pimples) in more or less quantity according to the previous healthy or unhealthy condition of the body. After these pimples come out, the fever subsides, and in about ten or twelve days dry off and fall into dust. This the third period.

The Small Pox is deadly or mild, according to the malignity of the contagion or the bad nature of the humors of the patient; if he was sickly before, and his humors in a corrupt state, he is infinitely more exposed to danger than if he had enjoyed perfect health before the attack; for, the blood being weighed down by the previous corrupt state of the humors, has not the power to resist the disease—and in this case the result must, therefore, be mortal, provided no preventive course has been employed; for the third period cannot take place in consequence of the blood not having the power to throw the humors out, so as to form pustules.

The Preventive Course.

When the contagion has spread in the City or Country, the sooner every one commences purifying his body by purgation, the better; and should any of the above symptoms present themselves just take the **Brandreth Pills** every twelve hours, so as to produce powerful evacuations,—supposing that the fever arose not from the Small Pox, the patient will get rid of the disease, no matter how called, and the object in view as to health will be the same. At the second period, and while the fever continues, even if the variolous eruption takes place, the Pills must be continued so as to produce good evacuations daily.

The course will not only insure the life of the patient, but will also prevent any scars from being made, or any internal obstructions or settling of the humors. By this means the crisis takes its course, and whether the humors be slightly corrupted or strongly depraved, the life of the patient is equally free from danger. And in case of any new attack of pain, or any sign of accident from cold or otherwise, the purgation must be repeated in the interval of the drying of the pimples.

By thus evacuating the corrosive serosity of the humors which produce hole in the skin and cause such excessive itching, the eruption will leave no marks upon the skin, and the patient cured by this practice will not be exposed to the different inconveniences which are so often the consequences of this disease.

If the principle of purgation were but well understood no one would be afraid of the Small Pox any more than of a common cold. There would be no inoculation or vaccination either,—people would be too wise then, they would know that all the disorders would be removed EFFECTUALLY and without danger by simply evacuating the bowels and thus purifying the blood until the diseases was cured. Three or four days of this practice, how many weeks, months, nay, perhaps years, of sickness might it not prevent! Fathers and mothers of families, reflect, it is only your duty to yourselves and your dear children to reflect upon these things and be advised in time. Should vaccination be decided upon, let the body be put in a healthy state previously, by the use of the Pills. But for my part I do not think much is gained by vaccination,—however, let the advice above be taken, and no danger can result from it or inoculation or the genuine Small Pox. All will be well if Purgation be resorted to so as to produce a regeneration of the humors.

Your obedient servant,

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

N. B. Be careful and never purchase Pills of a Druggist professing to be Brandreth's Pills, under NO CIRCUMSTANCES is any one of this class made an Agent. My own established agents have INVARIABLY AN ENGRAVED Certificate, signed "B. Brandreth, M. D." in my own hand writing.

This certificate is renewed yearly, and when ever twelve months old it no longer guarantees the genuineness of the medicine. It would be well, therefore, for purchasers to carefully examine the Certificate. The seal is not wax, but embossed on the paper with a steel seal.

If the genuine medicine is obtained there is no doubt of its giving perfect satisfaction, and if all who want it are careful to go by the above directions there is but little danger but they will obtain it.

Sub Agents in Maine will hereafter receive their supplies from the New York Office

19 HANOVER STREET 19

THE ONLY OFFICE IN BOSTON FOR DR. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS,

Or of MR JOHN O. LANGLEY,

Who is DR. BRANDRETH'S duly authorized Travelling Agent for the State of Maine.

The following are the ONLY Agents in Oxford County furnished with the Genuine Pills. *Buy of them and avoid deception.*

Paris—CROCKER & SHAW.
So. Paris—A. Hall, Jr.
North Paris—Ebenezer Drake,
Buckfield—A. F. Cole.
Rumford—Otis C. Bolster.
" Asa Graham.
Dixfield—I. N. & C. Stanley,
Jay—Joel Paine.
Bethel—J. K. Kimball.
Livermore—Britton & Morrison.
" J. Coolidge.
N. " Kimball & Walker.
Woodstock—Welcome Kinsley.
Hartford—Hall & Haines.
Greenwood—Welcome Kinsley.
Albany—Lovejoy & French.
Turner—Philo Clark.
Norway—Jotham Goodnow.
Lovell—James Walker.
Waterford—Noyes & Noble.
S. " R. H. Gerry.
Sweden—Benjamin Nevers.
Fryeburg—H. C. Buswell.
Porter—John Higgins.
Hiram—Joseph Butterfield.
Canton Mills—J. M. Deshon.
Oxford—Charles Durell.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
241 Broadway, N. Y.

Sole proprietor of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.

epoly27

WANTED!

10,000 lbs. WOOL!

FOR WHICH CASH WILL BE PAID.

THE subscribers will purchase 10,000 pounds clean Fleece

WOOL,

and pay CASH, at the highest market price, if delivered soon, at their Store, No. 3, (Morton's Buildings,) Congress street, Portland. BUTTERFIELD & WASHBURN.

Portland, June 13, 1840. tf 44

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers, having been appointed, by the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of Alnan Howard, late of Waterford, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the 23d day of June last, are allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that service at the dwelling house of Jona. Houghton, in said Waterford, on the first Saturdays of September and November next, from one till five o'clock, P. M., on each of said days.

JONA. HOUGHTON, } Com'rs.
CALVIN WHITCOMB, }

Waterford, July 18, 1840. eptnov.49

ISAAC RANDALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD, ME.

THE CASKET,

And Philadelphia Monthly Magazine.

UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS!

PROSPECTUS FOR A NEW VOLUME.

THE great increast in the subscription list of the Casket, which has been nearly doubled since the commencement of the last volume, warrants the most extensiven improvements on the first of July, 1840—at which time a new volume will be commenced with increased vigor. Nothing need be said of the firm basis on which the Casket stands, it being already the oldest magazine in the country, and has maintained is popularity in the face of all opposition. It is to be found upon the centre table of familes, making literary pretensions, from Maine to Georgia.

TYPE—EMBELLISHMENTS.

The Casket is printed with a clear and beautiful type, upon the finest white paper. The illustrations are **not surpassed by those of any periodical** at home or abroad; and beside the monthly steel engravings, a quarterly plate of colored fashions has lately been added. The style of these embellishments is unequalled, and they are always accompanied with an appropriate sketch. No wood cuts disgrace the work. **Whatever appears in the Casket is of the first order of art.**

The volume will be opended with the first of a series of splendid Mezzotint engravings, prepared expressly for the work, by the burin of Sartain, who deservedly stands as the best engraver of the kind in the United States.

LITERARY CHARACTER.

The literary character of the Casket is well known. It is wholly original, of the highest order, and sustained by **writers of the first rank.** Essays, Tales, Sketches, and Travels, compose its prominent prose articles; while the poetry is equalled by that of no other magazine of like character. The variety for which the Casket is celebrated, shall suffer no diminution; but on the contrary, every exertion shall be made to increase its interest.

SEVERAL ROMANCES OF THE REVOLUTION

have already appeared, and others shall follow in the course of the volume, presenting, when finished a complete picture of the manners, and a historical account of the great battles of that time. Thus, the Casket, instead of being filled with sickly sentimentalities, aims at a true delineation of human nature in every variety of passion.

The series of thrilling Nautical Sketches, entitled **"Cruizing in the last War,"** and which are rated by the cotemporary press, equal to the celebrated Sketches from "Tom Cringle's Log," will be continued, and the **"Leaves from a Lawer's port-folio,"** which have attained a deserved celebrity, will still furnish attraction to the Magazine.

We shall furnish the readers of the Casket with some valuable papers from entirely new contributors. **"The Author of Old Iron Siders off a Lee Shore,"** will give the first of a number of Sketches in the July number. We count upon his prolific and graceful pen to do much in maintaining the great popularity of the Magazine. In addition to the variety already embraced in the pages of the Magazine, our **"Syrian Letters,"** the first of which appeared in the June number as introductory, will interest, and add worth to its pages. They are from no unpractised pen.

FASHIONS.

The fashions are published in the Casket quarterly, or as often as any really new styles arrive from Paris. **The engravings are Colored, and executed from Original designs.** No old, worn-out plates are re-touched, and then published as the **Latest** fashions. The truth of our designs may be tested by comparing them with the latest description of dresses from London and Paris. They are universally admitted to be the finest specimen of engraving and coloring afforded by any Magazine in this country. The expense of getting them up is great, but we shall in no-wise abated the quality. Remember! *The readers of the Casket are furnished with these fashion plates* AS AN EXTRA. They do not intefere with the regular, and choice engravings, which always accompany the work.

TIME OF PUBLICATION.

The Casket is published on the first of the month in every quarter of the Union. The most distant subscribers consequently receives it on that day, as well as those who reside in Philadelphia. In all the principal cities agents have been established, by which means subscribers in the vicinity can obtain their copies free of postage.

TERMS—Three Dollars per annum. Or two Copies yearly for $5, invariably in advance, post paid. No new subscriber received without the money, or the name of a responsible agent.

GEORGE R. GRAHAM,
50 36 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia.

DR. SEARS'

UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN,

Or: Blood-Root Pills.

THE pretence that any medicine is nearly an *"infallible cure"* for all the diseases "that flesh is heir to," whatever their character, is a flagrant imposition upon the public confidence, and a *most wicked outrage upon the generous sympathy that suffering humanity justly demands of us.*—Yet the very frequency and *boldness* of those *impious frauds*, so *eminently cruel* to the *unfortunate*, furnish solid ground for presenting the public a *remedy* that may be *intelligently appreciated and* RELIED UPON. That powerful medicinal agent, the BLOOD ROOT, is the basis of the *Universal Sanguinarian Pills*, and all the materials are drawn from the *Vegetable Kingdom*—the grand *source* of support to animal existence. But in the combination, the different ingredients are so blended and modified as to give the *compound a remarkable advantage* over the simples, and it is believed over *all other medicines.* When it is considered that nearly all diseases, chronic and acute, are connected with a disordered action of the *stomach and bowels*, and that in most instances, *this* is superinduced by *disorder* of the *Bile*, or *Gall*, which is the natural physic of the system—and when it is farther considered that these Pills act with *singular power* upon *these many organs*, and through them upon the *blood* and *entire physical economy*, sober reason must justify the assertion, that this valuable discovery furnishes a remedy of *rare efficiency* in all curable cases of disease; and *that deduction of reason* is abundantly *corroborated by experience.* This medicine harmonizes with the laws of life, *inspires* and *strengthens nature*, and works its wounders, by generously cheering her on to a *triumphant conflict* with the obtrusive agents of disease. It is offered for *general use*, and as a *safe* and most valuable family medicine. *Safe*, not because it *does nothing*—like many contemptible nostrums of *newspaper celebrity*, which by occupying the place of efficient remedies are often FATAL—but safe because it *aids* and *co-operates* with *nature*, instead of setting her aside and violently attempting to perform *her work* by *dangerous* FOREIGN AGENCY.

The Proprietor feels the fullest confidence in the superior virtues of the UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN PILLS.—Still they are presented to the public on their merits alone: and his only wish is to have their claim subjected to the *severe* but satisfactory test of intelligent experience. For sale by R. S. BLASDEL, East Thomaston, Me.

AGENTS *for the BLOOD-ROOT PILLS in Oxford County:*

HIRAM HUBBARD, Paris Hill; O. H. Paine, South Paris; C. Howe, Sumner; A. Cole & Co., Buckfield; P. Clark, Turner; C. H. Crafts, Minot; J. & W. Stephens, Greenwood; W. E. Goodnow, Norway; O. C. Bolster & Co., Rumford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; Graham & Knapp, Rumford; Wm. Walker, Peru; J. M. Deshon, Canton; J. Coolidge, Livermore; A. Hobbs, Livermore; L. Waterman, Livermore.

Wm. S. Craig, Augusta; L. Stacy, Fayette. 1y42

NOTICE.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, on Saturday, the 27th of June, five SHEEP and one LAMB, marked with a slanting crop on the under side of the right ear, and square crop on the left. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. EBEN. THAYER.

Paris, July 4, 1840. tf 47

HENRY E. PRENTISS,

Attorney & Counseller at Law,

BANGOR, MAINE.

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

***BUCKFIELD*, (Maine.)**

Oxford Democrat.

Volume 8. Paris, Maine, Tuesday, August 18, 1840. Number 1.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

Geo. W. Millett,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One dollar and fifty cents in advance;—one dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of six months; two dollars at the end of the year, to which twenty-five cents will be added if payment be delayed beyond six months.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms, the proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING

Executed with neatness and despatch.

POETRY.

Courtship.

BY THOMAS MOORE.

"Oh Laura! will nothing I bring thee
E'er soften these looks of disdain?
Are the songs of affection I sing thee
All doomed to be sung thee in vain?
I offer thee, fairest and dearest,
A treasure the ricest I'm worth;
I offer thee love, the sincerest,
The warmest that e'er glow'd upon earth!"

But the maiden a haughty look flinging,
Said, "cease my compassion to move;
For I'm not very partial to singing;
And they're poor whose sole treasure is love!"

"My name shall be sounded in story;
I offer thee, dearest my name;
I fought in the proud field of glory!
Oh Laura come share in my fame!
I bring thee a soul that adores thee,
And loves thee wherever thou art,
Which thrills as its tribute it brings thee
Of tenderness fresh from the heart."

But the maiden said, "cease to importune,
Give cupid the use of his wings;
Ah fame's but a pitiful fortune—
And hearts are such valueless things!"

"Oh Laura, forgive, if I've spoken
Too boldly!—may turn not away—
For my heart with affliction is broken—
My uncle died only to-day,
My uncle, the nabob—who tended
My youth with affection and care,
My manhood who kindly befriended—
Has—died—and—has—left—me—his—heir!"

And the maiden said, "weep not, sincerest!
My heart has been your's all along:
Oh hearts are of treasures the dearest—
Do, Edward go on with your song."

A Singular Adventure.

Once upon a time a traveller stepped into a Stage Coach. He was a young man starting in life. He found six passengers about him, all gray-headed and extremely aged men. The youngest appeared to have seen at least eighty winters. Our young traveller, struck with the singularly mild and happy aspect which distinguished all his fellow passengers, determined to ascertain the secret of a long life, and art of making old age comfortable;—he addressed the one who was apparently the eldest, who told him that he always led a regular and abstemious life, eating vegetables and drinking water. The young man was rather daunted at this, inasmuch as he liked the good things of life. He addressed the second, who astounded him by saying he had always eaten roast beef, and gone to bed *regularly* fuddled for the last seventy years, adding, that all depends on *regularity*. The third had prolonged his days by never seeking or accepting office; the fourth by resolutely abstaining from all political or religious controversies, and the fifth by getting to bed at sunset and rising at dawn. The sixth was apparently much younger than the other five—his hair was less gray, and there was more of it—a placid smile, denoting a perfect easy conscience, mantled his face, and his voice was jocund and strong. They were all surprised to learn that he was by ten years the oldest man in the coach. "How," exclaimed our young traveller, "how is it you have thus preserved the freshness of life?" "I have drank water and drank wine—I have eaten meat and vegetables—I have held a public office—I have dabbled in politics and written religious ramphlets—I have sometimes gone to bed at midnight, got up at sunrise and at noon—*but I always paid promptly for my Newspaper!*"

HIGH.—A down easter recently went to New York, and took lodgings for a night at one of what might be called the high houses. Telling the waiter that he wished to be called in the morning, for the boat, both of them proceeded on 'their winding way,' upwards, till having arrived at the top of the eight flight of stairs, Jonathan caught the arm of his guide, and accosted him thus: "Look here, stranger, if you intend to call me at six o'clock in the mornin', you might as well do it now, as twill be that time afore I can get down again!"

Three gentlemen being at a tavern whose names were More, Strange and Wright, said the last, "there is but one rascal in the company, and that is Strange!" "Yes," answered Strange, "there is one More." "Ay," said More, "that's Wright."

From the Boston Post.

MR. HEDITOR,—The heneclosed lines his my first hintroduction to the Muses. The hexcessive 'eat vas so hoppressive hy could not resist the hinvitation of them critters they calls the Muses; hand hif you'll print um, you shall 'ave hall my vishes for your heverlasting health, vealth, and prosperity.

Yours, truly, P.

The Philosopher's Lament.

How wery varm 't is, I declare!
The heat is almost singeing;
I vish there vas a little air,
My joints his hall un'inging.

I've been a valking in the "Mall,"
Vare hall them shady trees his,
A harm in harm vith cousin Sal,
But there vant any breezes.

O dear! O dear! I feel as tho'
I's in the hact of dying!
I feel as hif I's goin' to go!
But 'taint no use a crying.

I vishes how 't would rain a spell,
It his so dry and dusty;
I vish my body vas a *well!*
I ham so hawful *thusty.*

I'll jist valk into *Drury's;* he
Has got some coolin' *vater;*
He likevise keeps as good *B. B.*
As hany people *orter.*

Then hif I haint no better, vy,
The ghost I will surrender;
And ages after I do die,
Vy, people vill remember

THE PHILOSOPHER.

POLITICAL.

From the Boston Statesman.

"Tip" and "Ty"—Harrison and Tyler.

Suppose the Whigs succeed in electing their candidates to the seats of office—what principles are to govern them in the administration? What measures will be adopted? What great scheme of national policy will prevail? The past professions of their two candidates for President and Vice President render these questions hard to answer. *These* render Whig politics a complete riddle. Judging from their expressed opinions, the ship of State must come to a complete stand-still; there can no more be union among the discordant elements of Whiggism, in the management of our national affairs, than there was in Washington's first administration, when Jefferson and Hamilton were "pitted" against each other, as the former somewhere remarks, "like two game cocks." The principles which each of them held as cardinal points, came up upon almost every occasion, and decided their opinion upon every proposed measure. So, unless all profession—all solemn declaration of principle—is a sheer mockery, must it be with Harrison and his followers, and Tyler and his followers. They are antipodes to each other in sentiment on almost every great political question.—Let us compare their opinions upon almost every subject of national policy which for the last ten years has agitated the people of this country.

1. *A National Bank.*—Nobody at the north will deny that this is the great dividing question between the Whigs and the Democrats. Here almost every Whig expresses himself openly in favor of such an institution, and expect, as much as he expects the sun will rise in its daily course, that should Harrison and Tyler come into power, a Bank will be again chartered by Congress. In his letter to Sherrod Williams, Harrison thus gives his views of a Bank:

"The question, then, for me to answer is, whether, under the circumstances you state, if elected to the office of President, I would sign an act to charter another Bank. I answer *I would*, if it were clearly ascertained that the public interest, in relation to the collection and disbursement of the revenue, would materially suffer without one, and there were unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favor."

There are "ifs" about this, it is true: *in Virginia*, Rives says it means he will *not* sign a bill; old Whigs and young Whigs *here*, say, that it means he *will* recommend a Bank. Tyler, however, is decided on the subject of a Bank. In a speech delivered in Congress he says, speaking of the late United States Bank:

"Inasmuch as *I believe the creation of this corporation to be unconstitutional* I cannot, without violation of my oath, hesitate to repair this breach thus made in the constitution, when an opportunity presents itself of doing so, without violating the public faith. Believing, also, that it is expedient to put it down."

2. *Abolition.*—Just now it is difficult to tell where Harrison is to be found. Here he is an abolitionist; at the South he eschews abolitionism entirely. July 4, 1833, at Cheviot, he said:

"Should I be asked if there is no way by which the General Government can aid the cause of emancipation, I answer that *it has long been an object near my heart to see the whole of its surplus revenue appropriated to that object.* With the faction of the States holding theslaves, *there appears to me to be no constitutional objection to its being thus applied*, embracing not only the colonization of those that may be otherwise freed, but the purchase of the freedom of others."

Tyler, on the other hand, is, of course opposed to abolition; he says in a report on slavery:

"So far as the question of slavery exists in the several States, the committee abstain from any remark. It is a question to be decided by each, severally, and for itself. Over it Congress has no control. The plain recognitions of the fundamental law on which the Union rests, should place it forever at repose. To discuss it in Congress, or to agitate it in the States where it does not exist produces no good, can be followed up by no act, and serves no other purpose than to irritate the public mind."

3. *The Tariff.*—Harrison has been the uniform advocate for a high tariff, and has voted against any reduction, repeatedly, in Congress. He voted against reducing the duty on *coffee* from five to three cents per pound—against reducing the duty on *teas*, and he voted in favor of high tariff of 1828. Here is decideded language on this subject of a tariff:

"It may be asked whether, *under any circumstances*, I would be willing to abandon the tariff. I answer, without an, hesitation, in the affirmative. Whenever the streets of Norfolk and Charleston shall be covered with grass, and our southern friends find no market for their produce, and this state of things can be distinctly traced to the tariff, I would *then* instantly give my voice for its modification or entire repeal, even if I should still think that its continuance would be beneficial to a majority of the American people."

Tyler is as decidedly *opposed* to the tariff: he has spoken against it and voted against it. This was his anguagel in 1833:

"The line of my conduct, as the representative of a State that had twice pronounced in a solemn form, the tariff laws to be unconstitutional, was, according to my conception, clearly marked out. To the demand for swords and bayonets, and cannon and musket, and armed men, to collect *an unjust and unconstitutional tax*, I had but one reply: *do justice;* repeal or modify your obnoxious laws; yield to the wishes of the whole South; do that for South Carolina and the other Southern States which England has refused to do for Ireland; repeal your tythe system, imposed not for the benefit of the parson, but the manufacturer. * * * The war cry was in the breeze, and an unjust and unconstitutional and oppressive system was to be cemented and strengthened by the blood of freemen, and the destruction of a State."

4. *The Internal Improvement System.*—HARRISON stood ready to endorse John Quincy Adam's famous scheme of internal improvement; and as far back as 1818, voted for a series of resolutions, asserting that Congress had the power under the constitution, to appropriate money for the construction of roads and canals—a power as dangerous to the permanent welfare of the Union as any power ever claimed by federalism for the General Government. He voted for all the wild projects of 1826; and he also voted, in 1828, in the Senate, against any restriction being put on surveys for roads, canals, &c.

Look now at the opinion of TYLER. It is contained in a speech delivered in the Senate of the United States, 15th May, 1830. The following is an extract:

"I was in that Congress which was the first to enter gravely into the discussion of the constitutional power of this Government to make roads and canals. I then attentively weighed all that was urged by the advocates of the system, it system that may be called, which is now—and my decision was against them. Every subsequent reflection has confirmed the opinion then expressed, and the experience of the last six yeans has satisfied me that, in its exercise, all that is dear, and should be considered sacredin our institutions, is put to hazard. Experience furnished upon this subject, ought to be bright enough to conduct our footsteps back to the path from which we have strayed. Can any man say in what this system is to end? Formerly, it was held to be national. I have no such words in my political vocabulary. It is in vain that gentlemen represent to me the benefits of the system. It is in vain I am told of its being a harmless policy. Show me the grant in the constitution in plain terms, not extorted by a forced interpretation; and not until then will I listen to you."

5. *The Banking System.*—The whigs put forward HARRISON as the friend of the banks. He is to stay the mighty flood of vandalism that is to destroy them, as they say, root and branch. In him they look for a protector for their special charters, &c. Nobody here, we suppose will dispute this.

Look now at TYLER's opinion of the banking system. We challenge the whigs to produce a bolder denunciation of banks from the writings of any democrat in the country. If all their talk is serious about reducing wages; if opposition to banks is war against the interests of the laborer, and if they are in favor of the banks, how can the whigs vote for a person to represent them as Vice President, who puts forth such opinions as the following? THIS IS THE LANGUAGE OF TYLER—THE WHIG CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT!!

"For one, I enter my protest against the banking system as conducted in this country—a system not to be supported by any correct principles of political economy: a gross delusion—the dream of a visionary—a system which has done more to corrupt the morals of society than any thing else; which has introduced a struggle for wealth, instead of that honorable struggle which governs the actions of a patriot, and makes ambition virtue; which has made the husbandman spurn his cottage, and introduced a spirit at variance with the simplicity of our institutions. I call upon the warm advocates of banking now to surrender their errors.—Shall I take them by the hand and lead them through our cities? Bankruptcy meets us at every step, ruin stares every where in the face. Shall I be told of the benefits of commerce from the concentration of capital? Away with the delusion. Experience has exposed its fallacy."

"TIP" and "TY"—HARRISON AND TYLER!! Such are their opinions, the opposites to each other on every prominent question. We repeat, then, the question—what principles are to govern the concerns of this vast republic? Bank or anti bank—abolition or anti abolition—tariff or anti tariff internal improvement or anti internal improvement—paper money or metalic currency? What can such a ticket represent? How can those who go for principles, not spoils—measures not men—vote for it? When the shameless policy was first avowed openly by the ATLAS of going for the most *popular* candidate—of making *availability* the sole condition of the whig nominations for the Presidency—the "respectable Daily" came out boldly against it, and pronounced it degrading the contest to a mere struggle for the spoils of office. What else can Tip and Ty represent but a contest for SPOILS, UNWORTHY OF FREEMEN!

The Newark Constitutionalist says:

"On the day of the log cabin raising, a widow living near town had hung out her red flannel to dry, and some Whigs passing were so enraged that they took it from the fence, and, in their rage, tore it into a thousand pieces, with their hands and teeth! It look for all the world like a parcel of dogs shaking and worrying a cat!"

From the N. Y. New Era.

Hard Cider Power.

It is amusing in the extreme to hear the British Whigs talk of the tremendous enthusiasm which the cry of "hard cider" and "log cabin" has created in favor of Harrison. A stranger, from a foreign country, would imagine, on reading a Whig paper, not only that Harrison was the greatest man in the Union, but that he was a supernatural *critter* entirely. The following nonsensical stuff is going the rounds of the British Whig press, and some of the "Whig" editors believe it to be an actual fact, and so they head "*a sign*" after the manner of Major Noah:

"HARRISON ENTHUSIASM.—The following is an extract from a speech delivered at a log cabin Convention in Michigan:

"'The enthusiasm pervades all things—the cattle, the sheep, the hogs, all living things were excited. It had extended to the birds in the woods, who were warbling Tippecanoe songs. *The trees were ripping themselves up by the roots, and were hurrahing for 'Old Tip!'*"

We think that part about the *hogs* being excited, is undoubtedly true, for we have known hogs to get drunk on rum cherries, and we have no reason to doubt that they would get drunk on "hard cider" also. The last sentence about the trees, must have been told to the man who made the speech, by some old woman:—for,

"A good old woman has the spleen,
And sees what is not to be seen,
And dreams of things uncommon;
Yea, things more strange than tongue can tell,
Strange things in heaven, and eke in hell,
O, what a good old woman."

It may be that the speaker was excited himself, and so full of Harrison enthusiasm, that his eyes, "in a fine phrenzy rolling," led him to mistake one tree for a thousand, and to imagine that they were actually singing and dancing, by way of rejoicing at the nomination of him,

"Who, when retreating through the woods,
And through the tangled fern,
Did tear his inexpressibles,
And had to put on HER'S."

As the Atlas has ceased to publish its "Harrison Melodies," and other doggerels, flowing from hard cider inspirations, we are charitably disposed to give it a lift. The Whig poets sometimes favor us with their bantlings, one of which we give below.

It is not a little remarkable, that amongstall the rhymes about Harrison and "hard cider," with which the Whig papers have teemed, the only tolerable ones, possessing any poetic merit, or [illegible] were pumped up [illegible] the very journal which the Whig presses in New York are vainly trying to put down.—*Boston Statesman.*

Whig Lament.

AIR—"*Bonny Doon.*"

Ye still increasing Democrats,
How can your prospects be so fair?
How can ye shout your joyous notes,
When we are sunk in sad despair?

You'll break our hearts, ye loved of Fate,
Who raise your shouts of victory high,
Ye 'mind us of our *fallen state,*
Of *hopes,* that were but *born to die.*

Heaven never smiles on Federal Whigs;
No joys their heaving bosoms thrill;
We grunt and squeal, like hungry pigs,
Deprived of their expected swill!

We thought once more, and fondly strove,
Honor and office to obtain;
But ah! the gorgeous wreath we wove,
Must deck VAN BUREN'S brow again!

From the Age.

THE PETTICOAT.

The Federal party have pronounced the "*petticoat*" story, in reference to Gen. Harrison, an entire and unfounded falsehood. With a view, therefore, to *set history right*, and not because the matter is in itself one of much consequence, we subjoin full and complete evidence of the fact that the ladies of Chilicothe did prepare a petticoat, for the pupose of presentation to Gen Harrison. The fact is of no other moment, than as evidence of *what they thought;* that to Crogan, a *sword* was an appropriate present, while for Harrison a *petticoat* was better adapted and more strongly emblematical of *his heroic deeds!*

We first copy the letter of Mr. Anderson:

DAYTON, April 20, 1836.

MR. BIGLER,—In compliance with your request, I submit to the public a true statement, as far as I am acquainted with the circumstance, in relation to certain ladies of Chilicothe having prepared a petticoat to present to General Harrison at the time the sword was presented to the gallant Col. Crogan.

I arrived in Chillicothe, sometime in the fall or winter of 1814, and distinctly and clearly recollect that the subject of the petticoat, at that time, was all the town talk. The father and mother of my wife, Mr. John Munday and Mrs. Mary Munday, now dead, informed me of the whole of the transactions; I also heard the particulars from Mrs. Stephen Sissna, now old and blind, and resides in Highland county. These persons were old settlers of Chilicothe. Mr. Munday, who had seen the petticoat, informed me that it was of "many colors," and so stiffly quilted that it would nearly stand alone. Mr. James Foster, with whom I was employed for some length of time as a book-binder, had also seen the petticoat, and one day when we were engaged stitching a pamphlet in relation to the surrender of General Hull, he remarked to me that he wished he had a part of the petticoat; and that if he had it, he would put it in a frame so as to preserve it. At Dr. Bassey's tavern, where I then boarded, it was common talk almost every day; the names of the ladies were mentioned, and I believe I now am able to give the names, if requested, of most of them. I mention these facts to show that they are of such a character that I could not forget or mistake them. In all the conversations I ever heard upon the subject, I never heard it denied whilst I resided in Chillicothe, but I do recollect hearing one, if not more, of the ladies' husbands, say, that the petticoat would have been presented to the General, had they not interfered. There are many citizens of Chillicothe who recollect the facts I have stated. There is one gentleman in the Ohio delegation in Congress, who I am well persuaded remembers the circumstance well. That the ladies *prepared*, and intended presenting the petticoat, is as undoubted a fact, as that a sword was presented to Col. Crogan. If any particular reference to the old citizens of Chillicothe will be of any service, I will freely give the same.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN ANDERSON.

Mr. Anderson was Mayor of Dayton, in 1835, and is a man of high character.

We now copy the statement of sundry citizens of Chillicothe:

CHILLICOTHE, Oct. 6, 1836.

We, the undersigned, are old residents of the town of Chillicothe, and most of us were here during the war. We have very frequently, from the time of the presentation of a sword to Col. Crogan, by the ladies of this place, to the present time, heard the statement of the same ladies having voted to or prepared a petticoat for Gen. Harrison. It was a common subject of mirth here, about the close of the war, and has been frequently talked of since, and never denied within our recollection, until General Harrison became a candidate for the Presidency. It is proper to remark that we make this statement without the least disrespect to the ladies of this place, for whom it is not necessary for us to mention our esteem and regard; but the statement having been denied, and it being charged to be of recent invention, we make this statement in justice to those implicated. We will only remark further, that we never, until within a year, heard it said, or supposed, that the statement contained any thing derogatory to the ladies of Chillicothe.

MICHAEL BEVERLY,
GEORGE GROVE,
JACOB CRYDER,
DAVID VEAIL,
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,
JOHN LELAND, SEN.,
JOSEPH FRY,
THOMAS REYNOLDS,
J. LOFLAND.

No fact can be better established, than the "*falsehood,*" as the Federal papers call it, that the ladies of Chillicothe did prepare a petticoat for Gen. Harrison.

The public will draw their own inferences.

From the Coxsackie Standard.

"REDUCTION OF WAGES."

The Federalists are raising a hue and cry about the tendency of the Independent Treasury to "reduce the wages of labor." The Democracy in general deny that it will produce any such effect. But we believe in a great many cases, not one of which, however, has yet been enumerated in the Federal catalogue the tendency of the measures will be just such as has been predicted by its enemies, to reduce their wages. Let us cite cases where the Independent Treasury will "reduce wages."

It will "reduce the wages" of the stockholders, directors, presidents, cashiers, tellers, clerks and runners of the 900 banks of the United States, whose wages, drawn from the laboring and producing classes, have enabled them for years, to occupy marble palaces for shaving shops, dwell in magnificent mansions, support extravagant carriages and equipage with a host of servants, banquet upon the luxuries of the world, and to loll in ease and idleness.

It will "reduce the wages" of a legion of speculators who have been employing the taxes collected from the people to monopolise the business of the country, and thereby cheat producers and the real laboring classes out of their just dues.

It will "reduce the wages" of federal members of Congress who have been paid hundreds of thousands of dollars in the shape of loans, to sustain a corrupt and blighting British shaving machine—a United States Bank.

It will "reduce the wages" of the conservative Judases, who seceded from the Democratic ranks for the "wages of their hire" in the shape of heavy loans for their leaders in Congress, and small facilities for their runners in the country.

It will "reduce the wages" of your Swartwouts and other conservative defaulters—by placing the penalty of felony over their heads, and arresting them even in a foreign country if they attempt to filch a farthing of the people's money.

It will "reduce the wages" of the authors of irredeemable shinplasters and broken bills, who grow fat upon their impositions, and of brokers who hang in squads about their "dens of iniquity," because it will tend to purify the paper circulating medium, by furnishing the people with more of the precious metals of constitutional currency.

It will "reduce the wages" of the bar room ranters, who are hanging in idleness about your grogeries, laboring to seduce the honest and industrious poor from their labor and political prin-

ciples, to aid the faction who support them in their indolence and disgraceful employment.

In brief, it will "reduce the wages" of all who are living in indolence, at the expense of the honesty and industry of the laboring and producing classes. But to pretend that it will have a tendency to injure their interests, is sheer nonsense—the reverse will be its effect. It will regulate business, and direct and confine it to its legitimate channel. It will secure to the producer an equitable and steady remuneration of his toils and to the laborer a fair and permanent reward for his services.

From the Eastern Argus.

PARTY ORGANIZATION.

Never was there such a party organization in this country as that which the Federalists have now in exercise, in order to control the Free Suffrages of the people and elect Wm. H. Harrison, President of the United States. We beg to call the attention of our readers, for a moment, to an *outline* of this vast association, so that the community may see and estimate aright, the bold and desperate attack which a band of corrupt politicians are making, in this campaign, upon the free institutions of America.

The head of the organization is at Washington. At the very commencement of the last session of Congcess, a federal "*Executive Committee*" was appointed, who took into their own hands the direction of the Whig party throughout the Union. This Committee was raised by the members of the opposition in Washington, and is composed of the following persons, viz: Rice Garland, of La. John Bell, of Tenn. J. M. Botts of Va. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, M. H. Grinnell, of N. Y. Leverett Salstonstall, of Mass. Truman Smith, of Conn. Charles Naylor, of Penn. and John C. Clark, of N. Y.

The first business of this COMMITTEE OF OFFICE HOLDERS, was, to issue a circular directed to leading partizans in every county in the nation, desiring the individuals addressed, to act as SUB-COMMITTEE-MEN for their respective Counties, and exert themselves in the dissemination of Federal doctrines. Copies of this circular have been made public; although, like Gen. Harrison's electioneering letters, they were not "intended for the public eye."

The next step was to raise a GRAND CENTRAL FUND, in order to carry out fully the Committee's plans. For this purpose a SECOND CIRCULAR was issued to the members of the Federal party throughout the Union, soliciting subscriptions to the "general purse." In this circular it is stated that the whig members of Congress have already subscribed liberally, but that additional aid is still necessary—and he who will not give, is denounced in the circular as "no *friend to his Country.*"

The FUND raised in this way, together with that furnished directly by the Bank of the U. S. and the British owners of State stocks, who favor the "assumption Scheme," is calculated at SEVERAL MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, which have been placed under the direction of the Committee for electioneering purposes.

Here, then, is an association of Whig members of Congress, making use of their official pay and influence, and devoting the people's time, to the framing and perfecting of a great scheme of Party Organization. What would have been said, if the Democratic members of Congress had done the same thing, and had prostituted their official stations in a similar manner? Why, the hypocrites of the opposition would have raised, long and loud, the cry of Corruption! Corruption! and would have raised it, too, with no want of reason; for it is corrupt, staringly corrupt, for men thus to pervert the power and privileges, which the people have connected, for wise purposes, with their official situations!

This Committee have not been *idle*, either during the last sesssion of Congress. On the contrary, they engaged extensive rooms in Washington, and have had men employed there constantly for the last six months, in folding, enveloping and directing Harrison documents to all parts of the Union; and these documents have been sent off, in violation of law, under the *franks* of the different Federal members. Nay, a portion of the Committee, it is said, is still at Washington, hard at work in the same business of disseminating falsehoods among the people! Paid, no doubt, with a liberal salary from the CORRUPTION FUND, and animated by the hope of clutching, hereafter, the spoils of victory, they labor zealously, beyond question, in their corrupt employment!

With this great system in full operation and carried out in the minutest details, thro'-Nation, State, County, Town and District, down to individuals themselves, the Democracy can see at a glance, the desperate scheme against which they have to contend! It can only be counteracted by vigilance and warm exertion, on the part of the people themselves. If the federalists have been thus organized by a band of political harpies at Washington, the Democracy must go to work and organize at home! In their own primary assemblies—in their own town Caucuses—in their own district meetings, must they take the necessary steps to secure them a glorious triumph in September! *They have the power*, and need only exercise it efficiently, in order to thwart the designs of all their enemies. Democrats of Maine, will you submit to Federal dictation, or will you take your own cause in your own hands, and bear it onward to Victory? The *contest* is yours, and the *stake* is yours—we beg you to put a right estimate upon both!

THE GENTLEMAN'S PARTY.—The opposition affects to consider itself the gentleman's party, because its rank and file is composed of brokers, speculators, schemers, briefless attorneys, and the whole race of those who live by their wits, not wit, as distinguished from the yeomanry, the bone and sinew of the country. Yet all the frauds, dirty tricks, and gross delusions, which *disgrace* our political contests, are practised by this spurious gentleman's party. The federal idea of a gentleman is not a man of honor, but a swindler in broadcloth.—*Globe.*

From the Eastern Argus.

FEDERAL CALUMNY.

The Democratic party of the Union, according to the most recent election returns in the several States, embraces a large majority of the American people. It embodies among its members, too, a reasonable proportion, to say the least of it, of the intelligence, common sense and virtue of the country. Of the laboring classes—those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows—the Farmers, the Mechanics and the Working men—it numbers in its ranks, undoubtedly, much the largest part. The hard-handed sons of industry are, indeed, its great reliance in any violent political struggle, through which it is called to pass; and in the hands of such supporters it believes our institutions may be safely reposed. The husbandmen of the country are the very last, generally, to sacrifice the rights of man, or give up their spirits of independence; and they who have earned their moderate possessions by a long and arduous exertions, will not be very likely to value them too lightly, or throw them hastily away. Although, however, the working classes of the community constitute, thus, a large portion of the Democratic party, it embraces, also, among its numbers, we need hardly say, citizens of all the various callings of life. Liberal and successful merchants, prudent and cautious traders, as well as members of the different professions, may be found it is well known, throughout the Republic, advocating Republican doctrines and supporting the present Republican Administration of our National affairs. No man will deny either, that Mr. Van Buren has among his decided advocates, individuals of high attainment in political science, and statesmen of cultivated minds, strong sense, and mature experience. In the less important matter, even, of general literature, Democracy can never be insgnificant, while it ranks among its supporters a Bancroft and an Everett, a Bryant and an Irving.

Such and so constituted is the Democratic Party of America: and one would think that its very numbers and character would protect it from the abused and wicked charges daily brought against it by the opposition press. But it is to this party, nevertheless, that the old Portland Gazette, of Saturday last, gravely imputes the following objects:

I. The destruction of the system of free labor and wages;

II. The overthrow of the Church in all its forms and sects;

III. The abolition of the laws relating to the descent of property.

To reply to this imputation by serious argument, or to endeavor to defend the Republicans of America from calumnies which like those alluded to, carry upon their very face, in their utter absurdity and wantonness, their own best refutation, can hardly be expected of any reasonable man. To do so, would be almost as great an insult to the understandings of the people as are the calumnies themselves; and, besides this, he who is fool enough to believe such charges for a single moment, must be wholly beyond the reach of all ordinary appeals. As has well been said,

> "The words that should sufficiently accurse
> And execrate such slanders vile, had need
> Come glowing from the lips of eldest hell."

Such calumnies are similar, as we have previously said, to those which were uttered in *Jefferson's* time, against the Republican party of which he was the illustrious leader. Their only effect, then, was to draw down the indignation of the community upon their depraved authors, and their effect now, will not, we suppose, be different. The people cannot fail rightly to appreciate the corrupt efforts of those, who thus

> ——"By the page
> Paid for abuse and oft-repeated lies,
> For party schemes make interest, under cloak
> Of liberty, and right, and public weal."

But this last effort of Federalism has one favorable aspect; for it shows the utter weakness and desperation of the opposition cause. Men must be very much at a loss for arguments against the Administration, when they resort wholly to their imaginations for their weapons, and instead of pretending to accuse it of *present* corruption or *past* mismanagement, only talk about evils *to come*, and enlarge upon the horror of certain crude and frightful notions which nobody but themselves ever conceived! An equal proof, too, of the weakness of Federalism, is the fact that it is utterly contradictory in its assertions against the Government. For weeks and months its partizans have been open-mouthed and incessant, in their exertions to fasten upon the Administration the intention of *reducing the wages of labor*, and making the *poor man poorer* even than he is at present. Now, however, the cry is of a character directly the reverse! The Democracy are now charged with the design of pulling down the *rich* and dividing their property among the *poor*; while, at the same time, they are said to be opposed to all laws for the protection of property in the hands of either class!

One thing further should be remembered in connection with these calumnies, and that is, the *source* from which they proceed. "It should not be forgotten," says the Albany Argus, in reply to similar attacks, "that these slanders are brought forward in aid of a party whose leaders have evinced *their* respect for the Sabbath, by making it the occasion for political organizations and partizans addresses—whose regard for religion has been manifested by the introduction of its holiest rites amidst the baccanalian orgies of log cabin "dedications"—and whose solicitude for the "descent of property," has been illustrated by turning loose upon society those who have been convicted of appropriating it to their own use, without either the consent or the death of its rightful owner."

We have only to add, in conclusion, that if the Federalists never succeed in their unhallowed schemes of ambition, until the people of America believe themselves either rogues or fools (one or the other of which they *must be* before they can embrace the doctrines announced in the Gazette) their day of success is fully as far off as their worst enemy could wish it.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, AUGUST 18, 1840.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR ELECTORS.

JOB PRINCE, of Turner.
CORNELIUS HOLLAND, of Canton.
JONATHAN P. ROGERS, of Bangor.
SOLOMON STROUT, of Limington.
EZEKIEL CHASE, of Atkinson.
JOHN B. NEALEY, of Monroe.

State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

OXFORD—NATHANIEL S. LITTLEFIELD.
YORK—NATHAN CLIFFORD.
PENOB. & SOMERSET—HANNIBAL HAMLIN.
WALDO—ADFRED MARSHALL.
WASHINGTON & ARROOSTOOK—JOSHUA A. LOWELL.

FOR SENATORS.

OXFORD, { ALVAN BOLSTER, DAVID HAMMONS.
YORK, { GILMAN L. BENNETT, THOMAS C. LANE, THOMAS GOODWIN, 2D.
PENOBSCOT, { SAMUEL H. BLAKE, MORDECAI MITCHELL.
SOMERSET, { FRANKLIN SMITH, JOSEPH PHILBRICK.
WALDO, { JOHN TRUE, JONATHAN MERRILL.
HANCOCK & WASHINGTON.
Western District—HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS.
Eastern District—STEPHEN C. FOSTER.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

OXFORD—ALANSON MELLEN.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of Buckfield are requested to assemble at Bragdon's Hall, in Buckfield Village, on Saturday, the 22d inst., at two of the Clock, P. M., to take measures to investigate the extraordinary proceedings of the District Convention, holden at Paris, on the 12th inst. Our Democratic friends in the adjoining towns, are invited to attend.

JOSEPH TURNER, JONAS SPAULDING,
H. H. HUTCHINSON, JOSHUA IRISH,
L. SWALLOW, Jr. ROB'T THOMPSON,
J. BICKNELL, Democratic Town Committee.
Buckfield, August 18, 1840.

THE DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Convention holden in this town on the 12th inst. was very fully attended, Delegates from every town and plantation in the District were in attendence, as were also spectators from almost every town. There was a great deal of excitement among the friends of the various Candidates as to their claim to the nomination. Measures, which were considered improper and unjust by the one party were urged and made use of by other. The result is estrangement and dissatisfaction with the nomination. How far the feeling may extend, we are unable to say. If the nomination was fairly made, let it be sustained. If it was not fairly made, and if it can be shown that improper measures were resorted to, and that Delegates voted contrary to the will and wishes of their constituents, then let it be known to the public. It has always been a principle with the Democratic party, that when nominations were fairly made, they were binding, and they should be, for there must be some way to embody public sentiment; but if it should apper that improper or unprincipled measures have been taken to affect the nomination—that the will of the people, the only legitimate source from which a regular nomination can emanate, has been disregarded, it then follows that the nomination is *not* binding. If the will of the people has been disregarded and trampled upon in this case as has been publicly stated, let it be known.—The columns of the Democrat are open to a fair and honorable discussion of the question on both sides.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The County Convention was called to order and Gen. Alden Blossom chosen Chairman, and John Higgins Esq. Secretary.

On motion, Voted, that Alvan Bolster and David Hammons Esqrs. be supported as Candidates for Senators to the State Legislature.

Voted, that Alanson Mellen Esq. be supported as a Candidate for County Treasurer.

☞ We have received the Affidavits of two individuals, who were here as spectators at the late Convention, sworn to under oath before proper authorities, that they actually saw one of the Delegates, Mr. Hunt from Bridgton, put two votes into the hat, at the first balloting for Representative to Congress. The Affidavits are open for inspection to any who wish to examine them, and will be published if necessary.

WESTERN ELECTIONS.

INDIANA.—Returns from 35 counties, Indiana, exhibit a majority for the Federal candidate for Governor of nearly 8000. In 1836 Harrison carried the State by a majority of about 9000. The returns are from the strong holds of the Federalists. About 50 counties remain to be heard from.

KENTUCKY.—We have accounts of only two days balloting in this State, and cannot therefore form a correct estimate of the result. We take it for granted, however, that the Federalists have carried the State.

NORTH CAROLINA. The returns for Governor in 13 counties, exhibit the following result; Dem. 6536,—Fed. 4121,—Dem. majority, 2415, Dem. gain in these counties, since 1836, 207.

ALABAMA.—Federal majority in 3 counties, all that have been heard from, about 550. In 1836, when Van Buren carried the State by about 5000, votes, the same counties gave a Federal majority of 649. Thus far a Democratic gain.

CAUCUS IN TURNER.—We learn by a friend, that the Caucus held in Turner last Saturday, for the nomination of a candidate to represent that town in the next Legislature, was very fully attended,—211 Democrats being present. Colonel CHARLES ANDREWS received 133 votes, and was nominated.

Sudden Death—The wife of Mr Ebenezer Cushman of this town was instantly killed on Tuesday night last from the kick of a horse. The circumstances were these; She, with her husband, had been attending a Lecture in this Village, and on their return home a severe shower took place, to shelter themselves, they drove under an open shed which was not wide enough to protect them. She, to protect herself from the rain, turned her back towards the horse and sat down in the bottom of the wagon, and had hardly got seated before the horse, from some cause, became restive, and kicked her in the back of the head which caused her instant death. She was an estimable, upright woman, and a christian, and universally esteemed by her acquaintance. Aged 57 years.

☞ For want of a regular sketch of the proceedings of the District Convention, we make use of the notes of a gentleman who was present during the whole proceedings. They will be found below. We would also state that no Resolutions were offered or passed by the Convention.

Oxford Congressional Convention.

The Convention met, according to previous notice, on the 12th inst. It was organised by the choice of Gen. Blossom, Chairman, and Mr. Higgins, of Porter, Secretary. On motion, a committee, consisting of three, was nominated by the chair, and chosen, to receive the credentials of Delegates, and report who were entitled to seats in the convention; of which C. P. Howe was chairman. The committee, after an absence of nearly two hours, from 11 to 1 o'clock, bro't forth their Report. The report stated that there were three towns, Lewiston, Greene, and Newry, which had returned two Delegates each, but were entitled to but one. The report rejected the delegates from Letter B, Andover North Surplus, No. 5, 1st Range, and Letter A, or Holmes. On motion, the report was so far accepted as to bring it before the Convention. A motion was made to re-commit the report to the same committee, instructing them to report a statement of facts in relation to those towns which had returned two Delegates, but were entitled to but one. This motion was rejected; consequently the cases were left at the disposal of the Convention. Lewiston was first in order. One of the gentlemen from this town stated that the town of Lewiston contained fifteen hundered and forty inhabitants in 1830, and was, therefore, entitled to two delegates. On the other hand, it was contended that Lewiston was a classed town, and was entitled to but one. After some further debate, the following Resolution was offered by A. Andrews, Esq. of Paris:

Resolved, That Lewiston is entitled to two Delegates, inasmuch as it contains the requisite number of inhabitants that entitle other towns to two Delegates.

This resolve was rejected. Another was offered by the gentleman from Lewiston, viz:

Resolved, That Lewiston is not entitled to two delegates, although it contains the requisite number of inhabitants that entitle other towns to two Delegates.

This resolve was not acted upon. It was therefore decided that Lewiston should have but one Delegate. The next town was Greene. Mr. Smith, of Bridgton, made a motion that one of the gentlemen from this town be entitled to a seat. The motion was seconded and passed without any statement of facts. The next and last town which had sent two Delegates, was Newry. Both of these Delegates told their story.—The first said that they had had two caucuses in Newry,—that the first caucus had been notified by the Selectmen, instead of the Town Committee, which was unusual. That there was not proper notice given, so that the people on both rivers could get word. He farther said, that on Monday, the 3d inst., notice was given by the Democratic Town Committee, that there would be a caucus on Saturday; that much efforts were made to inform all the Democrats in the town; that they met according to notice, and that he was chosen Delegate by 39 votes—a majority of all the Democratic votes in the town. The second Delegate, though the first chosen, did not deny what the first said, but claimed his seat because he was chosen first, and because he considered that proper notice had been given. He said that when he was elected, there were 40 votes cast, and that he had 21. The Delegate who came with a majority of the votes, replied and said that he considered himself entitled to a seat because he *had* a majority of all the Democratic votes in town, and represented the *will* of the town. After some farther debate, the chairman on the committee on credentials rose and said that both the names of those Delegates from Newry were not written in their report, but that they ought to be thus written; and that it was a mistake that they were not. Mr. Smith of Bridgton, then said there was nothing to dispute about, if the committee had returned but one delegate. Mr. Smith then had a private conference with the other two committee men, and soon one of them rose and said, that, while in committee, they had agreed to report that the first man elected from Newry, was entitled to a seat in this Convention. Mr. Smith then told the other committee man to state, and he rose and stated the same as the other. After some farther debate, the vote was taken, and it was resolved that the man who was first elected, should have the seat, although the other had a majority of all the Democratic votes in town.

The next question which came up for consideration, was, whether the Delegates from Letter B, Andover North Surplus, No. 5, 1st Range, Letter A, or Holmes, should be entitled to seats in the Convention. Those who contended that these Delegates were entitled to seats, said that these places were plantations containing more or less inhabitants; that they were entitled to vote for State, County, and District officers; that they had, some of them, at least, been admitted to seats in Conventions; and if they had *not* been heretofore admitted, they were as reasonably entitled to seats in this convention as Delegates from Fryeburg Academy Grant, or No. 2, or any other place. Those who were opposed to admitting the Delegates from these Plantations, contended that they were not entitled to vote; that they were not in Plantation Order; that they had not taken the legal steps to gain the right of suffrage. Mr. Hunt of Bridgton, rose and asked the question, *why* we should admit those back places? And continuing his speech, he said, "who knows but what these Delegates are Canadians. I don't know but they are Frenchmen; and who is going to admit Frenchmen to participate in the nomination of member to Congress?" Some farther debate was had on both sides, when the question was taken, and the Delegates from all these places were rejected. A motion was then made by one gentleman, who voted in the minority, that the Convention so far reconsider the vote as to bring Andover North Surplus again under the consideration of the Convention. It was out of order for this gentleman to make the motion, as he had voted in the minority. Another gentleman then asked if there was not generosity enough in the majority to move a re-consideration. Not one rose to make such motion. So these Plantation Delegates were turned out of the Convention.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination. A committee, consisting of three, was then appointed to receive, sort, and count the votes for Representative to Congress, of which Mr. Hastings was chairman.

The Committee attended to that duty, and reported:

Whole number of votes,	64
Necessary to a choice,	33
N. S. Littlefield has	28
V. D. Parris,	28
Job Prince,	8
No choice.	

At this period, Mr. Parris expressed a wish to make a proposition to the Convention. He was then introduced to the Convention by Mr. Poor, of Andover.—Mr. Parris stepped forward, and after a few introductory remarks, made the following proposition:

"As many of my friends are dissatisfied with the procedure of this Convention, on account of disfranchising places which have been heretofore allowed District representation, I, in a spirit of candor and frankness, and for the purpose of uniting and perpetuating the Democratic party in union and harmony, would make this proposition to the Convention: that it proceed no farther with the nomination, but leave the issue with the people; and whichever individual shall receive the most votes among the people, shall be considered the regularly nominated candidate."

A motion was twice made, in the ordinary tone of voice, to accede to this proposition, but the Chairman could not hear it. The same motion was made a third time in louder than ordinary tone, and seconded; and still the Chairman did not put the motion to the Convention. A motion was then made to proceed, and carried. The same Committee received the votes and reported:

Whole number of votes,	63
Necessary to a choice,	32
N. S. Littlefield has	38, and is elected.

Mr. Littlefield came forward and accepted the nomination. There was no vote taken to sustain the nomination, nor any Resolutions passed.

Dr. Cornelius Holland was chosen Elector on the second ballot.

To the Editor of the Oxford Democrat:

The nomination of our old Senators, Messrs. HAMMONS and BOLSTER, for re-election, has been received with very great approbation. Mr. Hammons' ability in debate the past winter, has been very generally admitted. He has gained an honorable reputation for himself and the County he represents. Gen. Bolster, although not a debater, has much experience in Legislation, and possesses a sound discriminating mind, competent to discharge the important trusts, which may be committed to his care. We have ever found him honest, faithful, and true to the interests of the farmers of Oxford. They are safe in the hands of such men, and the hard handed Democats will re-elect them by powerful majorities.

A BACK-WOODSMAN.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

A United States Bank—A High Tariff.

MR. MILLETT,—At the time of the late Whig Convention at Baltimore, I happened to be travelling South; and from Philadelphia to Baltimore, took one of the rail road cars. From the hooting and shouting for "Old Tip," at every mention of "coon skin," "hard cider," or "log cabin," I was soon convinced that I was in the midst of a company of the velvet-pawed, ruffle-shirt gentry,—of the clerks, counter-jumpers, and dandies, *sent*, by their masters, from the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, to attend that greatest of Federal farces.

After a part of them had become sobered by time, sorrowful from the headache, and stupified and sleepy from the previous night's revelry and drunkenness, an elderly gentleman, (one of several who kept sober, and appeared a kind of committee, or board of overseers to the rest,) addressed one of the number, nearest to him, as follows: "I have no doubt but we shall elect Gen. Harrison next fall; I think that I *know* we shall; if we do, we must be busy; for, depend upon it, we can never keep in power more than four years at a time in this country; *our first act must be to saddle upon the Locos a United States Bank for fifty years, at least*; we must next pass Clay's Land Bill, and when once passed, *no* Administration will stake its popularity upon its repeal; *and then let them get rid of a High Tariff if they can.*" These are the sentiments expressed, and also the language used, as near as I can possibly give it.

A United States Bank, the assumption of the State debts by the general Government, and a high tax upon all imported goods, is the secret, but determined, policy of the Whigs. If the people are to be saddled, and that, too, with a U. States, Bank who is to ride? The capitalists of this country and England. We have learned already, how such a saddle galls. We have already felt the lash of the rider,—a power to make money scarce or plenty—property high or low—at pleasure; and to control the elections of this country—vested in the hands of some half a dozen individuals—is the proper definition of a U. S. Bank. If the State debts are to be assumed by the general Government, who has got to pay them? The non-indebted States will have to pay as much as the indebted States; it will be like compelling one man to pay the debt of another, against his will, and without his consent; for the State of New Hampshire, free from debt as she is, would hardly consent to help pay the debt of New York or Pennsylvania.

If a high Tariff is to be imposed, who is to pay it, and for what purpose? The people are to pay it, and for the sole purpose of putting it into the pockets of the manufacturing capitalists,—the poor are to be taxed for the benefit of the rich.

B.

From the Hartford (Ct.) Thistle.

HARD CIDER HUMILITY!

The insulting motto, "*We Stoop to Conquer*," emblazoned on the whig banner at Baltimore, seems to have become the first article in the constitution of the Tippecanoe club generally. Here in Connecticut, where they feel somewhat more confident than in other parts of the country, they not only avow it openly, but they tell us for how long time their "hard cider" humility is assumed.

Passing the log cabin one evening last week, we happened to hear the opening of the instructions brought from New York by Jo Hoxie, of Ellen Jewett memory, who had the *floor*, while one of the Prospect street nabobs who lives in a $15,000 *cabin*, made the stump the chair, and condescendingly presided.

"And now, gentlemen," said the orator, "there is one thing to be done, if you would secure the vote of Connecticut to the old hero, and it must be done thoroughly and perseveringly from now *till November*! You must go into the fields and workshops,—*take your political opponents by the hand—talk with them*, and TREAT (!!) *them as* IF YOU BELIEVED THEM HONEST AND INTELLIGENT!"

"*We Stoop to Conquer!*" shouted a little urchin, outside the door, and the happy hit of the boy overcome the indignation which should have burst from every freeman's bosom, at the infamous expose of whig impudence and hard cider humility!

FEDERAL STOCK IN TRADE.—False money, false speeches, false biographies, false rumors, and, last not least, false heroes.

From the Augusta Age.

The Expansion for 1838.

During the year ending 39th of September, 1839, the excess of imports over the exports of this country, amounted to the enormous sum of FORTY ONE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! This excessive import occasioned a net export of specie (that is, an amount of export above the amount of import) during the year ending December 31, 1839, of EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

That this excessive import of foreign goods, and consequent exportation of specie during 1839, accompanied as it was, by a contraction of the currency from the 1st of January of that year to the 1st of January of 1840, of $29,000,000, caused the present pecuniary distress of the country, will be denied by no man.

That the excessive import of the year ending September 30, 1839, was caused by the inflation of the currency in the year 1838, from 116 to 135 millions, is another proposition, which will be denied by no man.

The *cause* of the *inflation* of the currency in 1838, is debateable ground, or rather *debated* ground. *Debatcable* it cannot be, if men will look at obvious and undenied facts.

The expansion of the currency in 1835, may be ascribed to other causes than the enlargement of its business by the U. S. Bank. There was at that period a general movement throughout the whole commercial world, and a universal augmentation of prices. In England, the chief mart of our principal products, this movement was most distinctly visable, and to this fact may be ascribed the situation of things in this country in 1835.

The expansion of the currency in 1838, cannot by any possibility be ascribed to foreign causes. The prices of our products had not risen in our foreign markets. Our great export, cotton, on the contrary, fell in price at Liverpool, its grand point of sale. There was no *foreign* cause whatever for a bank expansion in 1838.

For that expansion, the cause was wholly *domestic*. That expansion, too, originated from causes not at all connected with the ordinary fluctuations of a paper currency. A vast amount of unsettled debt, domestic and foreign, hung over the business of the country, and an adverse state of foreign exchange existed during nearly the whole year. An expansion of the currency was not only contrary to the laws of trade, but to the laws which ordinarily control the fluctuation of paper money.

The enormous import of the year ending September 30, 1839, has, under these circumstances, astonished every body. No one was aware of it until the publication of the commercial tables.—No one *could* have credited the existence of an over-trading so excessive, occurring at a period so unpropitious and naturally to be accompanied with a diminished and restricted business.

The *cause* of the expansion of 1838, and the consequent excessive import and over-trading of 1839, was indisputably a *domestic* cause, and a *violent* and *extraordinary* cause, running counter to the natural course of things.

It was not the Government, which had no surplus money to be made the basis of banking.

That it was the extraordinary conduct of the U. S. Bank, coupled with the vast issues of State stocks, of which it was the chief prompter, seems to us a very clear proposition. That extraordinary conduct we have heretofore taken occasion to detail, and it is fresh in the recollections of the whole country. The Banks itself was prostrated by it, and reflecting men see in the fact of that prostration, absolute confirmation of the belief, that it was grossly and abominably mismanaged.

From the Augusta Age.

FEDERALISM STULTIFIES ITSELF.

Among the silly devices of the Federal press, is that of continually parading the fact, that the President directed enquiries as to the modes adopted by other Governments, to secure the safety of their treasuries, and that in majority of cases, it was ascertained that the substantial principles of the Independent Treasury, were adopted, and (as the Federal press carefully omits to add) *with great practical advantages*. These editors evidently imagine, that if the people once learn the fact that the Independent Treasury system is adopted by most foreign, and especially by most *monarchical* Governments, they will incontinently condemn it, as an anti-American and anti-Republican policy.

Nothing can be more palpable than the silliness of a mode of argument like this, which carried out, would compel us to abolish our Mints, Post Office, Judiciary, Army, Navy and various other administrative institutions, which are, of necessity, common to all forms of Government. And, on the other hand, all will agree, that Mr. Van Buren acted like an enlightened and prudent magistrate, and did precisely what he should have done, when he acquainted himself with the different methods adopted by various Governments for securing the safety of their revenues, and with the practical workings and results of these different methods. He in this way, availed himself of the experience of other nations, and better enabled himself, to recommend wise measures to Congress.

Some few years since, the French Government sent a Commission to this country, to examine the discipline of its various prisons, and report its effects, and thereby enable it to institute reforms in the discipline of French prison. Was there any harm in this?

But a short time since, the late Post Master General, Mr. Kendall, sent an agent to England, to investigate the *penny postage* system, lately introduced there, and to ascertain its results.—Should he report that the present cumbersome, complicated and expensive Post Office system of this country, might safely be changed for some cheaper system, analagous to the *penny postage* system of England, would these Federal wiseacres, clamor down a reform, because based upon the practice of a foreign monarchy?

We did not intend to spend so many words, on this little clap trap artifice of the Federal press. We allude to it mainly, as a *specimen* of the base arts, the low demagogueism, the wretched trickery, of a party, which treats the people as only children of a larger growth, not indeed, to be "*pleased with a rattle and tickeled with a straw*," but to be gulled with birch brooms and coon skins, and to be *taken in* with stale sophisms and paltry fetches.

From the Northampton Republican, of July 22.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., July 8th, 1840.

To Hon. Benjamin Tappan,

Dear sir:—In the editorial columns of the Northampton Courier of this day I find the subsequent pretended extract from a speech of yours delivered in the Senate of the United States:—

"*The price of labor is entirely to high.* THE LABORER IN THIS COUNTRY CAN AFFORD TO WORK FOR *eleven pence a day*, AND THE HARD MONEY SYSTEM WILL BRING DOWN WAGES TO THAT SUM. WHEAT WILL ALSO COME DOWN TO SIXTEEN CENTS *a bushel* AND EVERY THING IN PROPORTION. THIS IS THE BEST TARIFF YOU CAN HAVE, AND THE ONLY ONE THAT CAN ENABLE THE MANUFACTURER TO COMPLETE WITH ENGLAND. *The Sub-Treasury will effect both these objects*—IT WILL PUT DOWN THE BANKS, *and bring wages and every thing else down.*"

Feeling confident that the quotation cannot be a true one—counter as it is to your well known Democracy and advocacy of the interests of the working men, I take the liberty of asking, if you ever used the language attributed to you in the above extract.

Respectfully yours,
STEPHEN J. W. TABOR.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 12th, 1840.

To Stephen J. W. Tabor,

Dear sir:—Yours of the 8th instant with a slip from the Northampton Courier of the same date headed "Genuine Van Buren Democracy," has been received. The pretended extract from my speech IS A FORGERY. The citation is one of those numerous inventions of Whiggery which I have never though it necessary to contradict. This lying of the Federalists is nothing new. It was, in Mr. Jefferson's time called by him "the unction with which Federalism annointed Democrats." I have had my share of it, for which, though I have hitherto been silent, I have not been unthankful, as such things expose more fully to the American people than could otherwise be done, the utter distitution of moral principle which has always been the characteristic of Federal leaders and guides.

Respectfully yours,
BENJ. TAPPAN.

HORRID BLASPHEMY!!

We cut the following from the Vermont Free Press:—

"While conversing with a prominent Whig from Bridgport, on board the Steamboat Whitehall, on her passage to Burlington, to attend the Whig State Convention, in reference to the result of the coming Presidental election, he remarked, with much bitterness and severity, *verbatim*, as follows:

☞ "*I swear by God*, that if Van Buren is re-elected, *I hope by Jesus* that the people of this country will RISE IN REBELLION AND OVERTHROW *the Government by force of arms!!*"

After this, we hope to hear no more of 'Whig' decency—'Whig' morality! Say, conscientious freemen, of whatsoever party, do you wish to see such raving blasphemers controlling the Government? Since old Tip set the example of profane swearing, in the Streets of Cincinnati, a portion of his followers seem to think that they can only show their loyality by aping him in his profanity. Let us hear no more of Brownson, and the fatal tendency of his doctrines. Look into your own hearts, Whiggins, and unless you are actually depraved, you will cease prating with such holy horror about your 'opponents' want of decency. 'Physician, heal thyself.'

AGAIN!
ARSON AND MURDER RECOMMENDED!

The Trenton (N. J.) Emporum, publishes the following infamous paragraph from a Federal Whig of that State:—

FREEMEN, READ!
A Specimen of Harrisonism!!
The "Reign of Terror" Revived!

From the State Gazette, July 29.

"With the Scotsmen of old—you may cry, 'they have robbed us of our *name* and pursued us with beagles;' and I would to God I might hear, roaring from the ranks of the Democratic Whigs of New Jersey, the concluding part of that stanzas, viz:

'Give their roof to the flames,
And their flesh to the eagles.'"

Crockett was sentenced to be executed in Boston a year or two since, for an attempt to set fire to a miserable untenanted house in that city.—Now mark, reader. Here is a prominent, leading Federal journal in New Jersey, recommending the burning of the dwellings of peaceful Democrats, and then scalping their families!! Truly, we live in dangerous times, if such sentiments are permitted to gain ground among us. If these things are done in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry tree! If Crockett done an act worthy of death, ought not tenfold punishment to be dealt out to him who is openly striving to make the whole community *Murderers* and *Assassins?* We pause for a reply.—*Saco (Me.) Democrat.*

Democrats Arouse!

In a few weeks you will be called upon to exercise your elective franciso. Is it not time for preparation? Be ready. Be up and doing. Organize. Imitate the zeal but not the malignity of your opponents. They keep their spirits up, by pouring spirits down. Let democrats gather inspiration from a good cause.—Make no concession of principle. Neglect no right of franchise which you possess. Avow your principles boldly and demand a corresponding honest course on the part of your opponents. Make no issue on subjects like military chieftains, log cabins, hard cider or gold spoons.—Look at facts. Ask for figures. When your opponents clamor about Government expenditures, inquire who voted for them, were they necessary, how they could have been avoided? When you are told that a change of administration will produce better times, insist upon knowing how it is to be done—what policy is to be adopted to ensure it. Organize in every district: Form associations and hold frequent meetings where it can be done conveniently.—Procure newspapers and documents and circulate them. Let our work be done thoroughly. Rest satisfied with no doubtful triumph, no uncertain victory, but such an overwhelming majority for FAIRFIELD and DEMOCRACY as will shame our enemies from the field in the Presidential contest.—*Saco Democrat.*

We do not find any thing in the 4th July celebratious to compare with the scene which was exhibited on the banks of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers. The Sunday Schools of Pittsburg, in all about 9000 children and teachers, participated in various celebrations. The attendance of parents and others swelled the numbers to 13 or 14,000. Three steamboats, having in tow nine large flat boats, all alive with little people, moved up the beautiful Alleghany in the morning, to the verdant grove selected for the grand gathering. Here seats were provided, songs of gladness and thanksgiving were sung—prayers to Him who "took little children in his arms and blessed them" were offered up—the principles of the sacred Declaration of Independence—the life of Washington and history of the revolution explained, and the whole followed by a frugal repast:—*N. Y. Star.*

We were talking with a good whig in a neighboring town the other day, who said that the Sub-Treasury had been in operation for the two years past, for he had seen the treasury notes!! On inqury, he really believed that the Sub-treasury Bill really provided for the issuing of bills, to pass as circulating medium!! On pressing the matter further, we found he had never read the bill and did not even know what change it proposed in collecting, keeping, and paying out the revenue!! We then offered him a copy of the bill if he would read it, but he refused to take it. He was ignorant and meant to remain so. He reminded us of a poor devil to whom the poor debtors oath was administered; who swore "that he had no property and what was more, he'd be d——d if he ever meant to have any."—*Lowell Pat.*

WE TELL YOU A FACT.—No man—no living man—no man who values his honor or his reputation *dare* introduce into Congress a bill to disannull the Constitutional Treasury Bill. *No man dare do it.* It will be one of the most popular acts that ever characterized any Government. A man dare as soon denounce the declaration of Independence as come out against that bill, which is the workingman's bill. Nothing that ever originated with any thing short of God is more pure, not even, we repeat, the declaration of American Independence.

Republican Jour.

THE BUCKEYE BLACKSMITH.—It is said that this wandering horse-*dealer* is to receive one thousand dollars, and all his expenses paid, (which, by the way, will be no small item, if his *cider* bill is included,) for travelling over the country, and delivering his sterotype speech!—It is expected that he will visit Massachusetts shortly, and will be the colleague of "Long Jim." They are to be dubbed the "Two Dromios."—*Post.*

FEDERAL HONESTY.—There is not a decent Whig who does not in private express unmeasured disgust at the low, mean, unscrupulous falsehoods of that dirtiest of all Federal tools, Ogle. Yet they zealously assist in spreading the ordure of this degraded creature throughout the country, and exult in the hope that the people are grovelling enough to be moved by his miserable slanders.—*Globe.*

MORE HELP.—The Village Register, a neutral paper, published at Limerick, in this county, has thrown aside its neutrality and announced its intention to support the measures of the People's Administration. It is hereafter to bear the name of the "Eastern Star."—*Saco Democrat.*

A WHITE COCKADE.—In the memories of Sir S. Romily, lately published, it is stated that Fouche, the celebrated Minister of Police under Napoleon, was, during the French Revolution, a violent Jacobin, in the spirit of the infamous Currier. While at Nantz, he used at one time to wear in his hat the *car of an Aristocrat* in the manner of a national cockade!

NEW ENGLAND AND NEW YORK MAILS.—We are requested by the Postmaster General to call the attention of the public to the fact, that the advertisement of the post routes in New England and New York is soon to be prepared for the mail service from the 1st of July, 1841, and that it is intended carefully to re-examine the different routes, with the view to such alterations and improvements, indicated by a change of circumstances, as may increase the efficiency and facilities of the mail service. In reference to this important object, suggestions of alterations and improvements are invited from those who may feel an interest in particular routes, or in the mail service generally.—*Globe.*

The Boston Post says—The Pulaski Guards that arrived in the Huntress from Portland on Saturday, where they were handsomely received and entertained by the military. They say that they are willing to go to the death for the 'Boundary,' the Maine folks treated them so well.

THE MAINE FARMER, hitherto published at Winthrop in this State, is to be published hereafter simultaneously in Winthrop and Portland. O. L. Sanborn is agent for the city. The Farmer is a first rate agricultural paper, and is afforded at $2 per year.

The population of Massachusetts, as appears from the census just completed, is 719,000. Of these, 83,970 belong in Boston.

From the Baltimore Post.

ELOPEMENT.

Yesterday evening, officer John C. Hennock arrested in Potter street, two suspicious looking persons, upon a charge of selling goods without license. Upon examination before P. Gorsuch, Esq., they were both committed to prison by that justice, for a violation of the city ordinance. They called themselves Montgomery Ward and John Fitzhugh; the younger, (Fitzhugh) was neatly dressed in a dark frock coat, vest and white pants and a cap. Suspicion having been aroused that he was not what he represented himself to be, and that it was a female in disguise, after having been questioned, she finally acknowledged herself to be Ann Daniels, the wife of Mr. Daniels of Fredericksburg, and she had left her husband about six weeks since, in consequence of ill-treatment, in company with Ward and a little child between the age of four and five years, and that she has left another child at home. She states her age to be about 20 and that she was married at 14 years of age. Her companion appeared to have much affection for her, and declared his intention to marry her. She is possessed of much beauty; and when it was first intimated that she was a female she appeared much surprised.

Mrs. D. was detected by her voice and her attempt to sell her female apparel. When asked why she had left her husband, who, it seems is a wealthy man, owning two farms and sixty negroes, near Fredericksburg, she replied that she never could live happy with him, as "he used to keep drunk all day, and beat her all night,"—comfortable living, truly.

The elopement was planned and accomplished; and for five or six weeks the guilty lovers travelled from place to place, he giving exhibitions of his ventriloquial powers, and she in her male attire passing as his brother. While on board of steamboats or at hotels, when seated at the table, for fear her voice might betray her, when questions were put to her, he made it a common practice to answer for her by throwing his voice in such a manner that persons near believed that *she* spoke.

From the Dover (N. H.) Gazette.

BARRINGTON, July, 22, 1840.

Sir;—A few days since a woman in this town, between 50 and 60 years of age, removed a lare tumour from her own shoulder in the following manner: She took a razor and with it made an incision through the teguments in the tumour which caused an hæmorage and rendered it impossible for her to complete the operation without assistance. She then called her husband from an adjoining room, to her aid, and the operation went on. Finding the first incision too small for the removal of the fungus she enlarged it by inserting her fingers and tearing the integuments until she had made an opening sufficiently large. She then, with her fingers, dissected the tumour from the surrounding tissues, removed it entirely, filled the wound with salt and vinegar and bound it up. In the afternoon of the same day she walked the distance of half a mile on a visit to one of her neighbors. She is now convalescent. The tumour is called upon the superior or acrimonial region of the right shoulder where it had remained comparatively dormant 24 years.—At length being irritated by some means, it was aroused to activity, and became exceedingly painful. When removed it weighed between 1 and 2 pounds. Physicians to whom she had applied (the late Dr. Pierpont of Portsmouth being one) refused to operate upon it, for the reason that a cure could not be expected, as past experience has shown that in every case of this kind, where a surgical operation has been performed, the disease has sooner or later returned with increased violence and malignity.

The writer was not applied to, having been in town but a few days.

Yours, &c. in haste,
S. INGALLS, Jr.

P. R. C.

THE members of Paris Rifle Company are requested to meet at the Court House, on Paris Hill, on Saturday, the 29th inst. at twelve o'clock, noon, in full uniform, for the purpose of drill. Per Order.
Aug. 18, 1840. 1

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—*Peru.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of lands in the town of Peru, county of Oxford, State of Maine, that the same are taxed for the year 1839, for county and town taxes, and also for delinquent highway tax for the year 1838, committed to me by the Assessors of said town to collect, in the sums following, that the same remain unpaid in the bills as follows:

Names of Non-residents, known or unknown.	No. of Lot.	No. Range.	No. Acres.	Value. $	Tax. $	Delinquent Highway T. for 1838.
Peck's Grant.						
T. Moore,			100	140	2 66	
			90	100	1 90	
Holman,		26	106	100	1 90	
Lunt's Lower Tract.						
Geo. W. Lunt,	4	2	50	52	98	
do. one half of the Island,			15	75	1 42	
do.	4	3	100	65	1 23	
do.	5	4	67	40	76	
do.	1	5	91	150	2 58	
do.	6	3	90	50	95	
Francis Lunt,	3	5	60	30	57	
Lunt's Upper Tract.						
A. Moore	1	2	63	50	95	
Lunt's farm,						25 40
Eighty rods strip,						2 30
Thompson's Grant.						
G. Edwards,	14	5	100	50	95	
Graham,	10	9	100	55	1 04	
	2	11	100	75	1 42	
Wm. Millett's farm,				400	7 60	4 05

And unless said taxes are paid to me, with all necessary intervening charges, on or before Monday, the seventh day of December next, I shall proceed to sell, on said day, at one o'clock, P. M. so much of said land as will be necessary to discharge said taxes and charges, at the tavern of William Walker, in said Peru.

JEREMIAH HALL, } Collector of taxes for 1839.
Peru, August 15, 1840. *3w1

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of

CROCKER & SHAW,

are requested to make payment to E. C. Shaw, at the old stand, on or before the fifteenth of September next, or their demands will *positively* be left with an Attorney for collection, and "*no mistake*."

THOS. CROCKER,
E. C. SHAW.

Paris, Aug. 17, 1840. 3w1

Notice of Foreclosure!

WHEREAS Benjamin Storer, of Mexico, in the county of Oxford, State of Maine, did, on the twentieth day of November, 1837, execute to Erastus W. Wheeler, in said county, a mortgage deed of a certain piece of land, situated in said Mexico, and being lot numbered thirteen, in the 5th Range of lots in said Mexico; which deed is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 54, page 411, and whereas, the condition of said mortgage has been broken by said Storer, I, the said Erastus W. Wheeler, now claim to foreclose the same. ERASTUS W. WHEELER.

August 13, 1840. *3w1

CAUTION.

WHEREAS Barzilla S. Cobb, an indented apprentice, did, on the second day of August, instant, abscond and leave my protection and service, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting.

CYRUS COBB.

Norway, August 3, 1840. *3w1

TREASURY OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, July 20, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual School Fund apportioned to the several Towns and Cities in this State, for the year 1840, together with the Roll of Accounts for rations to the Militia, &c. will be paid at the adjourned Session of the Legislature in *September*, upon application at this office.

D. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

The publishers of news-papers in this State are requested to insert the foregoing, and send their bill to this office for prument.

1 D. WILLIAMS, Treas'r.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

LUTHER WHITING,

late of Hartford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

WILSON DEARBORN.

Hartford, August 3, 1840. *3w1

Administratrix's Sale.

TO be sold, by order of the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, at Public Auction, on Monday, the fourteenth of September next, at one o'clock, P. M. on the premises, so much of the real estate of Alden E. Faunce, late of Turner, deceased, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, as will produce the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, to pay the debts of said deceased, and incidental charges, with the charges of administration thereon, reserving the present crops growing on the same; said property consists of one and a half acre of land and a small dwelling house, together with a work shop, standing on the same, situated in Turner, at the intersection of the road leading by Packard Barrell's to Androscoggin river, and the town road leading by said Barrell's to Turner village.

OLIVE FAUNCE, Adm'x.

Turner, June 27, 1840. *3w1

NOTICE.

I HEREBY certify and give public notice, that my wife, ELMIRA HOLLAND, has left my house, bed and board in a clandestine manner, without my knowledge or consent; and I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

SAM'L HOLLAND.

Dixfield, August 7, 1840. *3w1

THE RESURECTION,
OR
PERSIAN PILLS.

THESE Pills raise from the greatest weakness, distress, and suffering, to a state of strength, health, and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only in the cemeteries of Persia. This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, where all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1792, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dara Baca, in the East Indies, and formed into pills. The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system, led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, the detergent and cleansing qualities of their specified action upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞TO MOTHERS.☜

Messrs. E. Chase & Co.:

GENTS,—Hearing much said about the extraordinary effects of the **Resurection, or Persian Pills,** upon those about to become *Mothers*, we were induced to make a trial of them. My wife was at that time the mother of five children, and had suffered the most tedious and excruciating pains during and after her confinement of each. She had tried every means, and taken much medicine, but found little or no relief. She commenced taking the Persian Pills about three months before her confinement, (her health being very poor about that length of time previous,) and soon after was enabled, by their use, to attend to the cares of a mother to her family, until her confinement. At the time she commenced taking the Persian Pills, and for several weeks previous, she was afflicted with a dry, hard cough, and frequent, severe cramps, which the use of the Pills entirely removed, before using half a box. It is with great confidence that *we advise all those about to become mothers, to make use of the* **Persian Pills.** All those that have taken them in our neighborhood, have got along in the same easy manner, and are about house in a few days. There does not appear to be half the danger of other difficulties setting in after confinement, where these Pills are taken. We unitedly say, let none neglect taking them, for they are in the reach of the poor as well as the rich. We are truly thankful that there is a remedy which bids fair to lessen the world of suffering, which many of them have to bear, and perhaps save the lives of thousands which otherwise would be lost.

Rochester, May 14, 1838: corner of Caledonia square, Edinburgh street. For further particulars, see subscribers.

S. ROBERTS,
A. O. ROBERTS.

General office of the United States, *E. CHASE & CO.*, Rochester, N. Y.

General Agent for the State of Maine, *SAMUEL ADAMS*, Hallowell.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; HUBBARD & CLARK, South Paris; A. F. Cole & Co. Buckfield; W. H. Brettun, Livermore; Geo. Gage, Wilton.

SECURITIES LOST.

LOST by the subscriber, on or about the first of June last, three Notes of hand, given for the sum of two hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-seven cents each, and signed by Noah Molton and Lot Molton, dated the twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1838, payable to the subscriber, or order, in one, two, and three years from date, with interest, and witnessed by John Simmons, and are the same notes described in a mortgage deed of the above date, given by the aforesaid Noah and Lot, to the subscriber, containing the fee and description of the farm on which John Molton now lives and has his home, in the town of Canton, in the county of Oxford; on that note which first became due, was an endorsement of two hundred dollars, dated January 3d, 1840. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing said notes, or either of them, as they are the exclusive property of the subscriber; and whoever will return said notes to me, shall be suitably rewarded for their trouble. OTIS CONANT.

East Dixfield, July 15, 1840. tf 50

POETRY.

"When this old Hat was New."

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO
HARD CIDER FESTIVALS, AND LOG CABIN CAROUSALS.

When this old Hat was new, some twenty years ago,
The Federalists began to fear a final overthrow—
And so to keep the party up, and make it look less "blue,"
They've chang'd their name a dozen times since this old hat was new!

When this old hat was new, they thought the people fools;
And still they hope, for Fed'ral ends to find them willing tools:
But tho' they've changed their names as knaves are wont to do—
Their doctrines look just as they did, when this old hat was new!

When this old hat was new, the Feds despis'd the poor,
And blush'd if ever they were caught within a "cabin" door:
The Democrats alone were found among the toiling crew:
Logs were not rolled in ruffle shirts, when this old hat was new!

When this old hat was new, the Fed'rals used to boast—
But often found their reckoning was made without their host—
And now they think that Harrison will 'run,' till all is 'blue'—
Because he used to run so fast, when this old hat was new!

When this old hat was new, the people used to say
The Federalists no better were than tories in their day;
But now they take the name of 𝔴𝔥𝔦𝔤—𝔬 a title most untrue,
And one at which they loudly scoffed, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, Bill Harrison was a Fed,
The enemy of every man who labored for his bread;
And if the people of Ohio have kept their records true,
He'd sell white men for debt and cost, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, Dan Webster was the man
Best fitted in the old Bay State, to lead the Federal clan,
Who brought the British to our coast by lights that flared up blue,
And would have sold us to a King, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, of Harrison 'tis said
To figure well among the Feds, he wore the Black Cockade!
Deny this, Whiggies, if you please, but every word is true—
John Randolph knew your hero well, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, Clay lash'd these Feds just right—
And prov'd, that to their country, they were enemies in fight;
But now, from disappointed hopes, he fawns on that vile crew,
And eats their crumbs—he would'nt once—when this old hat was new!

When this old hat was new, the Federalists did say
'Twas wrong to cheer when Yankee arms knock'd down John Bull's array!
That 'Mad'son would a gallows grace, if e'er he got his due!'
Such were our 'Democratic Whigs,' when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, old Governor Provost
The States invaded, at the head of a num'rous British host;
But in the middle of the fight, what did old North Bend do?
Lay down his sword, and safety seek, when this old hat was new!

When this old hat was new, Van Buren was the man
That cheer'd with voice and pen the soul of freedom's gallant band—
And Jonhnson's sword, at bloody Thames, did our invaders screw,
And leave to fat the land they soil'd, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, 'twas from the Mountain State,
The 'Democratic Whige' sent on Bill Hall a delegate,
To meet in council at the time when Federalism blue
Made Hartford look like indigo, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new, Chas. Marsh and Moses Strong,
To Washington Societies felt honored to belong,
Charles Adams, Heman Allen and all the Federal crew
Who burn'd Tom Jeff in effigy, when this old hat was new.

Ben Swift and Sam'l Prentiss, Jack Mattocks, Phineas White,
Job Lyman, E. P. Walton too, if memory serves us right,
And Horace Everett, David Pierce and Norman Williams too,
Were all opposed to the last war, when this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new—'twas said one Henry Clay,
While all the Fools cried out—"Amen!"—would thus devoutly pray:—
He pray'd for "war, pestilence and hungry famine too,
Before a military chief"—when this old hat was new!

When this old hat was new, if I remember well,
Among the "*heroes*" of the time "Old Hick'ry" bore the bell—
"Dick Johnson," next in honor stood, among the noble few—
For Dick was "hero of the Thames," when this old hat was new!

When this old hat was new—ere "patent whigs" were made,
"Old Tip" was a Federalist and wore the "black cockade!"
But now he is—the Lord knows what! he's hidden from our view!
Though I suspect he's what he was—when this old hat was new!

When this old hat was new, Van Buren was the man
The people lov'd—although abused by all the Fed'ral clan,
And now, when this old hat is old, these Feds come out and try
To make us think *they* are the chaps to guard our liberty!
Their patriotism, like the logs, their rum, their cider too,
Is 'made to sell,' as razors were, when this old hat was new.

Come then, huzza for Mat and Dick! the honest and the true!
And give your unbought votes to those who've always *stood by you!*
And then six hearty cheers we'll give, just as we used to do,
When first we heard of Proctor's fall, when this old hat was new.

"How Happy Could I Be," &c.—Captain Mackheath was not a circumstance, with his two or three wives, to a black burglar, now in quod in Philadelphia. Among those who called to see and comfort him were five wives—to the last of whom he had been married but a few days; all of whom then and there first learned how extensively their husband was connected. The best punishment for such a fellow would be to give him to his women, and let them have the torture of him.—*Jonathan.*

☞ They have caught something in Baltimore Bay, which they think is the Sea Serpent. It isn't the critter, if the description of the Baltimore Sun be correct. It measures twelve feet in length, and nine feet from fin to fin; it has a head like a seal, with teeth, and its back is covered with a hard shell. It has four fins or flippers, and in its general appearance bears some resemblance to a turtle, or rather a monstrosity of that species of fish, which nature, in one of her freaks, had created.—*Jonathan.*

New way to obtain a Husband.

Of all the stratagems resorted to by female ingenuity to obtain a suitable husband, we know of none so extraordinary as that of the French lady who gave out that her head resembled "Death's Head.

Among the numerous lovers, who in consequence of the immense wealth she was reputed to possess, aspired to the honors of her hand, in spite of the terrors of her face, there were reckoned no less than seven hundred and nineteen. She showed to a person who was in her confidence, twenty-five or thirty letters, which she received from Belgium, written by well known characters, said they would never revolt, though she should prove the most hideous object in the world. They were disposed to flatter, caress and wed the plague itself, so they could procure abundance of gold. All their letters she left unanswered, but to a few who solicited her hand in a gallant style, she was generous enough to order her secretary to return her thanks.

The mind of the young lady did not tend to union in consequence of the above invitations; yet her heart was not insensible. In the brilleant circles in which she moved, covered constantly with a mask, she distinguished a young man of noble and interesting countenance, whose mind had been well cultivated. He had a fortune which placed him above interested views. The young man, on his part was so much charmed with the graces and delicate sentiments which the young lady with the invisible features displayed in her conversation, that he at length declared all his happiness depended on a union. She did not deny the impression he had on her, nor conceal the pleasure she should feel in acceding to his proposals, but expressed to him at the same time, the dread, that he would repent on holding her face, which she described to be that of death, in its most terrific form. She argued him to beware of rashness and consider well, whether he could bear the wretched disappointment he might incur.

"Well! well!!" said the young man, "accept my hand, and never unmask to any but the eyes of your husband."

"I consent," replied she, "but remember, that I shall not survive the appearance of affright and disgust, and perhaps contempt, you may feel after marriage."

"I will not shrink from the proof; it is your heart and not your figure, I love."

"In eight days," said the lady, "you shall be satisfied."

They prepared for marriage, and notwithstanding the refusal of the generous young man to accept a million in bank bills, she settled all her property upon him.

"If you have not courage enough to suffer for your companion," said she, "I shall at least be consoled by the reflection, that I have enriched him whom I love, and he will perhaps drop a tear to my memory."

Returning from the altar, she threw herself on her knees before her spouse and placed her hand upon her mask. What a situation for a husband! His heart palpitated—his face turned pale—the mask fell—he beheld an angel of beauty! She then exclaimed affectionately, "you have not deserved deformity; you merit the love of beauty!"

The happy couple left Paris the next day for Livonia, where the great property of the lady was situated.

Idleness, says a great writer, is the nest in which mischief lays its eggs.

Administrator's Sale.

TO be sold, agreeable to license from the Judge of Probate of the county of Oxford, at Public Auction, on Saturday, the tenth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the real estate of John Webber, late of Sweden, in said county, deceased, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges. The estate offered for sale, consists in a part of the following lots of land in said Sweden, viz: Lot No. 9 in 5th Division, 16 acres; Lot No. 66, 2d Division, 98 acres; Lot No. 50, 3d Division, 12½ acres; and Lot No. 41, 3d Division, 14 acres. Sale at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Sweden.

BENJAMIN WEBBER, Administrator.
Sweden, August 3, 1840. 3w52

Commissioners Notice.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they have been appointed, by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioner's to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of David W. Ellis, late of Fryeburg, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, that six months are allowed by law to the several creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that they will be in session for the purpose of attending to the duties aforesaid, on Monday, the seventh day of September next; on Wednesday the twenty eighth day of October next, and on Saturday the fifth day of December next, at the dwelling house of Thomas W. O'Brion, in said Fryeburg, from ten of the clock A. M. until five of the clock P. M. on each of said days.

DAVID HAMMONS,
THOMAS W. O'BRION.
Lovell, August 1, 1840. 3w52

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the fifth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at Jonathan Swift's store, in Norway, in said county, all the right, title, and interest which Hezekiah Pingree, of Albany, in said county, has to redeem twenty acres of land, situated in that part of Norway called Lee Grant, being part of Lot numbered sixty-one in said Grant, and the same mortgaged by said Pingree to Aaron Wilkins on the seventh day of April, 1837, to secure the payment of one hundred dollars and annual interest thereon.

HENRY M. CODMAN, Dep. Shff.
Norway, July 28, 1840. *3w51

BETHEL ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of Bethel Academy will commence on the second Wednesday of September next, and continue ten or eleven weeks under the care and instruction of Mr. Calvin Chapman, a Graduate of Bowdoin College.

WILLIAM FRYE, Secretary.
Bethel, July 30, 1840. tf 51

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, pursuant to a license from the Probate Court for the county of Oxford, on Saturday, the fourteenth day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the real estate of Ebenezer Walker, late of Brownfield, in said county, deceased, as will produce the sum of two hundred and ninety dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration, and incidental charges. The estate of said deceased consists in a part of the homestead farm of said deceased, lying in Brownfield aforesaid, including the reversion of the widow's dower, if necessary.

Sale at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Brownfield.

DANIEL BEAN, Administrator.
Brownfield, Aug. 4, 1840. *3w52

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting Dr. Young Walker, a pauper, at the expense of the town of Waterford, as suitable provisions have been made for his support.

LEVI BROWN, JOHN C. GERRY, ELI LONGLEY, } Overseers of the Poor.

Waterford, August 6, 1840. tf 52

To the Honorable County Commissioners of the County of Cumberland:

THE undersigned respectfully request your honorable Board to view and locate a road over the following described route, viz: Commencing on the road recently located from Harrison to Paris by your honorable Board and the Commissioners of the County of Oxford, and near the dwelling house and mill of Richard Lombard in Norway, thence over the most practicable route to near, and within one mile of, the northerly termination of the meadow road in Raymond, in said county of Cumberland. And we request your honorable Board to take measures to have a joint view of said route with the honorable County Commissioners of the County of Oxford, and to give them due notice for that purpose, and in case of the location of such road, to require their aid and joint action in such location. And in case of the location of such road, we also request the discontinuance of the road from the termination of such located road to the Ryefield Bridge, so called, over the Crooked river.

DAVID ANDREWS & 40 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

Cumberland, ss:

At a Court of County Commissioners, begun and holden at Portland, for and within the County of Cumberland, on the first Tuesday of June, A. D. 1840—

ON the foregoing Petition, *Ordered*, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the house of David Andrews in Otisfield, on Tuesday, the 15th day of September, A. D. 1840, at ten o'clock, A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, the aforesaid notice to be given by causing attested copies of said petition and this order of notice thereon, to be served upon the town clerks of Norway, Otisfield, and Raymond, and upon the Chairman of the County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, and also by posting up copies of the same in three public places in each of said towns, and publishing the same three weeks successively in the Eastern Argus, Portland Advertiser, and Oxford Democrat, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, and also by serving the Attorney for the State, for the County of Cumberland, and the Attorney for the County of Oxford, with an attested copy of said petition and this order, thirty days previous to said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there be present, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES COBB, Clerk.

Copy of the Petition and Order of the Court thereon.
3w52 Attest—A. W. TRUE, Clerk pro tem.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty—

JOHN MOULTON, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Henry Cole, late of Porter, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the nineteenth day of January, next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
3w52 Copy Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty—

ON the petition of JACOB H. GREEN, executor of the last Will and Testament of William Russell, Jr., late of Fryeburg, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, and legacies of said testator, by the sum of forty dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased, as may be necessary for the payment of said debts, and legacies, and incidental charges:

Ordered,—

That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twenty-fifth day of August inst, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
3w52 Copy Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford on the third day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty—

PHEBE K. RUSSELL, Administratrix of the estate of Ezra T. Russell, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased—

Ordered,

That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, in said county on the twenty-fifth day of August inst., at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
3w52 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty—

BENJ. WENTWORTH, administrator of the estate of Thomas Patrick, late of Porter, in said county, deceased, having presented his third account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the nineteenth day of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
3w52 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

SAMUEL THOMES,

late of Denmark, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

DOMINICAS C. TARBOX.
Denmark, August 4, 1840. 3w52

ON THE SMALL POX.

To the Citizens of Boston & State of Massachusetts.

SMALL POX is a complaint more attendant on childhood than at any other time of life; the human species, however, is subject to it at any period of existence. The cause of this disease does really consist in a portion of the worst kind of humors having become mixed with the circulation of the Blood, either from contagion or otherwise. It is this humor which produces shiverings, fevers, heaviness, weariness, and pains all over the body, because the circulation is impeded, and its natural course disordered by the bad humors. This is the first period.

The Blood, in this case, as well as in all other appearance of disease, fights against these impurities, and carries them to the capillary vessels in order to cause an eruption and thus to throw out these humors. This is the second period.

The skin is covered with pustules (mattery pimples) in more or less quantity according to the previous healthy or unhealthy condition of the body. After these pimples come out, the fever subsides, and in about ten or twelve days dry off and fall into dust. This the third period.

The Small Pox is deadly or mild, according to the malignity of the contagion or the bad nature of the humors of the patient; if he was sickly before, and his humors in a corrupt state, he is infinitely more exposed to danger than if he had enjoyed perfect health before the attack; for, the blood being weighed down by the previous corrupt state of the humors, has not the power to resist the disease—and in this case the result must, therefore, be mortal, provided no preventive course has been employed; for the third period cannot take place in consequence of the blood not having the power to throw the humors out, so as to form pustules.

The Preventive Course.

When the contagion has spread in the City or Country, the sooner every one commences purifying his body by purgation, the better; and should any of the above symptoms present themselves just take the **Brandreth Pills** every twelve hours, so as to produce powerful evacuations,—supposing that the fever arose not from the Small Pox, the patient will get rid of the disease, no matter how called, and the object in view as to health will be the same. At the second period, and while the fever continues, even if the variolous eruption takes place, the Pills must be continued so as to produce good evacuations daily.

The course will not only insure the life of the patient, but will also prevent any scars from being made, or any internal obstructions or settling of the humors. By this means the crisis takes its course, and whether the humors be slightly corrupted or strongly depraved, the life of the patient is equally free from danger. And in case of any new attack of pain, or any sign of accident from cold or otherwise, the purgation must be repeated in the interval of the drying of the pimples.

By thus evacuating the corrosive serosity of the humors which produce hole in the skin and cause such excessive itching, the eruption will leave no marks upon the skin, and the patient cured by this practice will not be exposed to the different inconveniences which are so often the consequences of this disease.

If the principle of purgation were but well understood no one would be afraid of the Small Pox any more than of a common cold. There would be no inoculation or vaccination either,—people would be too wise then, they would know that all the disorders would be removed EFFECTUALLY and without danger by simply evacuating the bowels and thus purifying the blood until the disease was cured. Three or four days of this practice, how many weeks, months, nay, perhaps years, of sickness might it not prevent! Fathers and mothers of families, reflect, 'tis only your duty to yourselves and your dear children to reflect upon these things and be advised in time. Should vaccination be decided upon, let the body be put in a healthy state previously, by the use of the Pills. But for my part I do not think much is gained by vaccination,—however, let the advice above be taken, and no danger can result from it or inoculation or the genuine Small Pox. All will be well if Purgation be resorted to so as to produce a regeneration of the humors.

Your obedient servant,
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

N. B. Be careful and never purchase Pills of a Druggist professing to be Brandreth's Pills, under NO CIRCUMSTANCES is any one of this class made an Agent. My own established agents have INVARIABLY an ENGRAVED Certificate, signed "B. Brandreth, M. D." in my own hand writing.

This certificate is renewed yearly, and when ever twelve months old is no longer guarantees the genuineness of the medicine. It would be well, therefore, for purchasers to carefully examine the Certificate. The seal is not wax, but embossed bossed on the paper with a steel seal.

If the genuine medicine is obtained there is no doubt of its giving perfect satisfaction, and if all who want it are careful to go by the above directions there is but little danger but they will obtain it.

Sub Agents in Maine will hereafter receive their supplies from the New England Office

19 HANOVER STREET 19

THE ONLY OFFICE IN BOSTON FOR DR. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS,

Or of MR JOHN O. LANGLEY,

Who is DR. BRANDRETH'S duly authorized Travelling Agent for the State of Maine.

The following are the ONLY Agents in Oxford County furnished with the Genuine Pills. *Buy of them and avoid deception.*

Paris—CROCKER & SHAW.
So. Paris—A. Hall, Jr.
North Paris—Ebenezer Drake,
Buckfield—A. P. Cole.
Rumford—Otis C. Bolster.
" Asa Graham.
Dixfield—I. N. & C. Stanley,
Jay—Joel Paine.
Bethel—J. K. Kimball.
Livermore—Britton & Morrison.
" J. Coolidge.
N. " Kimball & Walker.
Woodstock—Welcome Kinsley.
Hartford—Hall & Haines.
Greenwood—Welcome Kinsley.
Albany—Lovejoy & French.
Turner—Philo Clark.
Norway—Jothain Goodnow.
Lovell—James Walker.
Waterford—Noyes & Noble.
S. " R. H. Gerry.
Sweden—Benjamin Nevers.
Fryeburg—H. C. Buswell.
Porter—John Higgins.
Hiram—Jose, h Butterfield.
Canton Mills—J. M. Deshon.
Oxford—Charles Durell.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
241 Broadway, N. Y.

Sole proprietor of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.
epo1;27

WANTED!
10,000 lbs. WOOL!
FOR WHICH CASH WILL BE PAID.

THE subscribers will purchase 10,000 pounds clean Fleece

WOOL,

and pay CASH, at the highest market price, if delivered soon, at their Store, No. 3, (Morton's Buildings,) Congress street, Portland.

BUTTERFIELD & WASHBURN.
Portland, June 13, 1840. tf 44

HEBRON ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of HEBRON ACADEMY will commence, Providence permitting, on the 12th day of August next, under the care of the former Instructor, Mr. Ozias Millett; and we hope to be cheered by the attendance of youths of both sexes, who are desirous to improve their minds in useful Science.

JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.
July 31, 1840. tf 51

HENRY E. PRENTISS,
Attorney & Counseller at Law,
BANGOR, MAINE.

THE BOSTON NOTION
IS
MUCH THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST
Paper now prublished in America!

BUT little more than half a year has elapsed since the first number of this mammoth sheet—the "Colossus" among newspapers—was first issued, and it now enjoys a circulation and popularity **Unparalleled in Newspaper History.**

From week to week it presents to its readers the best writings of the most eminent literary individuals of this and other countries—among the most prominent may be enumerated, Dickens (Boz)—Bulwer—Irving—Marryatt—Cooper—James—Knowles—Ainsworth—Jerrold—Howard—Hood—Lore—Paulding—Moore—Bryant, &c. &c.

The world of literature is ransacked to fill it. From the study of the Philosopher, down to the Police Court, though all the reigns of reason, poetry, romance, wit and ample record of folly, it gleans from the past and the present and from all nations, as pleasing and useful a combination of recorded thought and current history, as the world can supply or industry produce. This is our "Boston Notion."

It thus places within the reach of *every one*, at the earliest possible moment, the most entertaining and valuable portion of modern literature.

SPLENDID OFFER.

☞ The Notion will be furnished to clubs of two or more persons, at the following

VERY LOW RATES.

For two Copies one year,	$5·
" five do	11
" nine do	20·
" eleven do	24
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☞ Bills on all solven Banks in the United States and Canadas, (except Mississippi,) will be received, if sent *free of postage.*

GEORGE ROBERTS,
Publisher and Proprietor, 5 State Street.
52 Boston, Mass.

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers having taken the Store formerly occupied by James Longley, at South Paris, near the Inn of Anthony Bennett Esq., are now ready to accommodate such customers as feel disposed to patronize them on the most liberal terms. Their goods consist of an entire new stock, and comprise a general assortment, amongst which may be found,

A SUPERIOR LOT OF
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BUCKSKINS, SATTINETS, Etc. Etc.
***Also*, a large & carefully selected assortment of CALLICOES, COPPER PLATES, and**
COL'D CAMBRICS.

Silk Velvets, Fig'd & plain Sattins, Gro de Swiss & Gro de Nap silks for dresses, Sarsnetts, Synchaws and Florence Silks, Bombazines, fig'd sattin, Cambrics, &c.
Blk. Pongee, Bandanna, and Flag Hdkfs.
Ladies Blk. Silk GLOVES.
Ladies White Lace Do.
Gents and Ladies Kid Do.
Ital. Sew'g Silks and Twist.
Laces, Lace Footings, Edging and Quellings
Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Super. Irish Linens, Brown Linens and Selicia,
Cambrics, Cambric Muslins and
Bishops Lawns,
Sheeting and Shirting Bleached and Unbleached.—Tickings and Drillings, Corded Jeans for summer wear, Ducks, Padding and Canvass, Suspenders Elastic and Worsted.
Hats and Caps, Ladies Kid Slippers and walking
Shoes.

Also a general assortment of W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES & HARD WARE together with other articles too numerous to particularize, all which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Harnesses and Trunks Kept constantly on hand. The Harness business will be carried on as heretofore and all who wish for a first rate article at a fair price will do well to call and examine for themselves.

D. S. HUBBARD,
J. T. CLARK.
South Paris April 24, 1840. tf

DR. SEARS'
UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN,
Or: Blood-Root Pills.

THE pretence that any medicine is nearly an "*infallible cure*" for all the diseases "that flesh is heir to," whatever their character, is a flagrant imposition upon the public confidence, and a *most wicked outrage upon the generous sympathy that suffering humanity justly demands of us.* Yet the very frequency and *boldness* of those *impious frauds*, so *eminently cruel* to the *unfortunate*, furnish solid ground for presenting the public a *remedy* that may be *intelligently appreciated and* RELIED UPON. That powerful medicinal agent, the Blood Root, is the basis of the *Universal Sanguinarian Pills*, and all the materials are drawn from the *Vegetable Kingdom*—the grand *source* of support to animal existence. But in the combination, the different ingredients are so blended and modified as to give the *compound a remarkable advantage* over the simples, and it is believed over *all other medicines.* When it is considered that nearly all diseases, chronic and acute, are connected with a disordered action of the *stomach and bowels*, and that in most instances, *this* is superinduced by *disorder of the Bile, or Gall*, which is the natural physic of the system—and when it is farther considered that these Pills act with *singular power* upon *these many organs*, and through them upon the *blood* and *entire physical economy*, sober reason must justify the assertion, that this valuable discovery furnishes a remedy of *rare efficiency* in all curable cases of disease; and *this deduction of reason* is abundantly *corroborated by experience* This medicine harmonizes with the laws of life, *inspires* and *strengthens nature*, and works its wounders, by generously cheering her on to a *triumphant conflict* with the obtrusive agents of disease. It is offered for *general use*, and as a *safe* and most valuable family medicine. *Safe*, not because it *does nothing*—like many contemptible nostrums of *newspaper celebrity*, which by occupying the place of efficient remedies are often FATAL—but safe because it *aids* and *co-operates* with *nature*, instead of setting her aside and violently attempting to perform *her work* by *dangerous* POKETON AGENCY.

The Proprietor feels the fullest confidence in the superior virtues of the UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN PILLS.—Still they are presented to the public on their merits alone: and his only wish is to have their claim subjected to the *severe* but satisfactory test of intelligent experience. For sale by R. S. BLASDEL. East Thomaston, Me.

AGENTS *for the BLOOD-ROOT PILLS in Oxford County:*

HIRAM HUBBARD, Paris Hill; O. H. Paine, South Paris; C. Howe, Sumner; A. Cole & Co., Buckfield; P. Clark, Turner; C. H. Crafts, Minot; J. & W. Stephens, Greenwood; W. E. Goodnow, Norway; O. C. Bolster & Co., Rumford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; Graham & Knapp, Rumford; Wm. Walker, Peru; J. M. Deshon, Canton; J. Coolidge, Livermore; A. Hobbs, Livermore; L. Waterman, Livermore.

Wm. S. Craig, Augusta; L. Stacy, Fayette. 1y42

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers, having been appointed, by the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of Alman Howard, late of Waterford, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the 23d day of June last, are allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that service at the dwelling house of Jona. Houghton, in said Waterford, on the first Saturdays of September and November next, from one till five o'clock, P. M., on each of said days.

JONA. HOUGHTON, } Com'rs.
CALVIN WHITCOMB, }
Waterford, July 18, 1840. epinov 49

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

ON NOTION
IS
EST AND CHEAPEST
lished in America!

f a year has elapsed since the first
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and it now enjoys a circulation
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ID OFFER.
furnished to clubs of two or more.

OW RATES.
- - - - $6
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Banks in the United States and
) will be received, if sent *free of*
GEORGE ROBERTS,
l Proprietor, 5 State Street,
Boston, Mass.

STORE.
ng taken the Store formerly
Longley, at South Paris,
Bennett Esq., are now ready
omers as feel disposed to pat-
liberal terms. Their goods
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CASSIMERES, BUCK-
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carefully selected
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AMBERICS.
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LOVES.
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D. S. HUBBARD,
J. T. CLARK.
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-Root Pills.
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TION AGENCY.
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SANGUINARIAN PILLS.—
public on their merits alone: and
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experience. For sale by R. S.
, Me.

OOD-ROOT PILLS
ris Hill; O. H. Paine, South
A. Cole & Co., Buckfield; P.
ld, Minot; J. & W. Stephens,
w, Norway; O. C. Bolster &
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days.
HOUGHTON, } Com'rs.
N WHITCOMB, }
eptnov.49

NKS

Oxford Democrat.

---EXTRA.---

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 8, 1840.

State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN HANCOCK.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.
Oxford--VIRGIL D. PARRIS.

FOR SENATORS.
Oxford, { ALVAN BOLSTER, DAVID HAMMONS

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
Oxford--ALANSON MELLEN.

Facts for Read!

Below we present our readers with a few facts, which will go far to convince every unprejudiced mind of the unfair means used to effect the nomination of Mr. Littlefield. The first is a statement from the majority Delegate from the town of Newry:

I, Jonathan Bartlett, of Newry, do testify and say that I was present at two meetings of the inhabitants of Newry which were called for the purpose of choosing a Delegate to attend the Convention at Paris, holden on the 12th of August 1840, for the purpose of nominating some suitable person to be supported as Representative to the 27th Congress.

And I further say, that the first meeting was called by the Selectmen of said town, which is not usual, and I do not know that ever I knew a call, in that way, in town before, to call out the Democrats for any Caucus, and I further say, that it was not generally known in town, it being a very busy time in the year and no particular pains taken to call out the Democrats, and I further say at that meeting there were forty voters present out of which my brother Bartlett, had 21 only.

And I further say, that on the following week the town committee, posted notice in the usual places in said town, calling on the Democratic Republicans to assemble and choose a Delegate to represent them in the Convention, to be held at Paris on the 12th of August 1840; and also that there was verbal notice to almost every man in town, and on the day appointed, they assembled, for the purpose aforesaid and that I was chosen a Delegate to Represent said Inhabitants in said convention at Paris; V. D. Parris received 39 Votes, it being a majority of all the Democratic Votes in said town, it being a majority of any previous year. And I further say, had I been allowed a seat in said Convention I should have voted for the Hon V. D. Parris, as I was instructed so to do, by a majority of all the Democratic voters in said town.

JONATHAN BARTLETT,
Newry August 29, 1840.

It must be apparent to every one, from the statements of Mr. Bartlett, that the will and wishes of the majority of the Democratic voters of the town of Newry was set aside by the Convention. The fact that the first meeting was called by the Selectmen, who have no more right to call such a meeting than any other legal voter, and that public notice was not generally given to the legal voters of said town, goes far to prove that undue influence was used (we do not say by the Selectmen) to effect a particular object. That object was to defeat the will of the people, and to force a nomination upon them against their consent.

The second is from the Delegate chosen to represent the Plantation of Andover North Surplus in the Convention. It is conclusive and to the point. It shows that the Plantation is duly organized, and that they have a right to vote for State and County officers, and therefore that they have a right to be heard or have a voice in the nomination of the candidates for said offices. The exclusion of the Delegate from this Plantation from participating in the doings of the Convention could not have been from any *good or just motive*.

The undersigned hereby certifies that Andover North Surplus plantation is duly organised, as the law prescribes, to entitle its inhabitants to vote for State and County officers by giving in its polls and valuation in the adjoining town of Andover, and that the County Committee organised the Democratic party in that Plantation, by the appointment of Committees, and that I was duly chosen delegate to represent said Surplus in the Convention holden at Paris, August 12th, and should have supported V. D. Parris, as a candidate for Congress, had not I been, as I believe, most unjustly excluded from the Convention.

THOMAS P. MARTIN.

The third is from the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting held in Hamlin's Gore, for the choice of a Delegate to attend a Convention at Paris on the 12th of August last. Many stories have been put in circulation that the Delegate from this Plantation was not instructed by his constituents. Here we have the certificate of the Chairman and Secretary that he was instructed, and it is notorious that he disobeyed and disregarded those instructions.

Hamblin's Gore August 29, 1840.

We hereby certify that we attended the Democratic Caucus in said Gore, to choose a Delegate to meet in Convention at Paris on the 12th instant to nominate a suitable person to be supported as Representative to the 28th Congress and that Sylvanus Bartlett was chosen said Delegate and was instructed to support Hon V. D. Parris, for Representative to Congress.

ANDREW CATES, Chairman.
SAMUEL BAILEY, Secretary.

Here follows a certificate of a responsible person giving evidence that there was the "*most perfect understanding*," between Mr. Littlefield and Mr. Princens long ago as last June. And what was this "*most perfect understanding?*" Do not facts and circumstances show most conclusively that *that* "*understanding*," was to defeat the will of the people, if *they* could not either of them, by stratagem or intrigue, effect a nomination. We can draw no other inference from it. Does it not look like a coalition or company concern, for the purpose of accomplishing their own ends, with an entire disregard of the will or wishes of the people? If it does not, here follows corroborative evidence of the strongest kind, which should forever set the question at rest. If the will of the people—the only legitimate source from which a nomination should or can emanate—is to be defeated by such means as the following statement shows conclusively has been attempted, then it is time for the people to take their affairs into their own hands, and adopt some other means for embodying and concentrating public sentiment. If a faithful and efficient public officer is to be thus, by a coalition of ambitious office-seekers, uncerremoneously thrust aside, against the known will and wishes of the people, by means of packed Caucuses and getting up of sectional candidates with a particular object in view, we see no reason why the fact should not be made known to the inhabitants of these "dark and benighted regions," as the Federalists term the County of Oxford.

I, James F. Bragg, Jr., of Andover, in the county of Oxford, of lawful age, on oath, do testify and say, that, at the last June term of the Court at Paris, I was in conversation with Job Prince, of Turner, when he tried to prevail on me to support him as a candidate for Congress, after I informed him I was in favor of Mr. Parris, as was also the town of Andover. At that time, he told me that there was a MOST PERFECT UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN HIM AND NATH'L S. LITTLEFIELD, AND THE AGREEMENT WAS, BETWEEN THEM, *for the one that had the* LESSER *number of votes in the Convention to fall in with the one that had the* HIGHER NUMBER.

JAMES F. BRAGG, Jr.

OXFORD, ss:
Then personally appeared James F. Bragg, Jr., and made solemn oath of the truth of the foregoing statement, by him subscribed.
Before me,
JOHN M. EUSTIS,
Justice of the Peace.

August, 1840.

I, Job Chase, of Turner, in the county of Oxford, do hereby certify that, on the Monday before the Democratic Convention on Paris Hill, I heard Robert Martin, Esq. tell my brother Nathaniel that, on Sunday, the day before, he was with Job Prince and Nathaniel S. Littlefield, at N. Turner: That he heard Mr. L. tell Mr. Prince that he had 25 Delegates elected in his favor, and that Parris had 28, and that he (Prince) had 11; and now, said Mr. L., I want three of your (Prince's) votes, to make me even with Parris. On the second ballot, said L., I want you (Prince) to throw your whole strength for me. That Mr. L. told Prince that he *did not ask for but one election*, and at the next election after this I WILL THROW ALL MY STRENGTH FOR YOU. Mr. Martin said he told them this was the way they all do; that there was no other way to get along.

I related what I had heard to Hiram Tuttle the same night. JOB CHASE.

Signed in presence of
Wm. Tuttle,
W. B. Bennett.
Turner, September 3, 1840.

"The course pursued by the Publisher of the Oxford Democrat."

A small sheet has been put in circulation in this Congressional District, containing, among other things, an article with the above caption. The article is a misrepresentation of the publisher's course previous to, and since, the Convention holden on the 12th ult. It states that he "denies having been furnished with an official account" of the doings of the Convention. It also states that he has published "an unfair and garbled statement of the proceedings of said Convention," &c. That he denies having been furnished with an "*official account*" of said doings, *is untrue*,—he has received as "*official account*" of the doings, in the hand writing of the nominee of said Convention, accompanied with a request that it *should* be published in the next number of the Democrat. That he has published an "unfair and garbled statement of the proceedings of the Convention," *he also denies*. The statement alluded to, which was published in the next number of the Democrat that was issued after the Convention was holden, was a fair, candid, and an honest statement, and was published, as was stated at the time, for the want of a more full and detailed account,—such account was not given in the sketch left with us by the Secretary, nor has it since been furnished by any one,—not even in the "*official account*."

It has also been stated by a travelling agent to distribute said sheet throughout the District, that the publisher has refused to publish any article in favor of Mr. Littlefield, and has published articles in favor of Mr. Parris. But one such article has been presented for publication; and when the name of the author was requested and refused to be given, he declined publishing it. Another article has since been presented, but it is written in such a dictatorial manner, that, out of respect to his readers, he declines publishing that also,—he having said he would open his columns to only *a fair and honorable discussion*.

He is also accused of opening his columns for the purpose of publishing the proceedings of any "*disorganising meeting*." He has published no such proceedings. His press is supported by *the people*, and if, when they peaceably assemble to discuss and enquire into the proceedings of their servants, their doings cannot be published, then they have a right to complain, and they only. If their natural and Constitutional rights to thus assemble, are to be termed "*disorganising*," and the press which gives publicity to their proceedings, is to be denounced as unprincipled and unworthy of support, for so doing, and that, too, by a clique of men who profess to be Democrats, and who dare not attach "a local habitation or a name" to the sheet which they have, in this bastardly manner, ushered into existence, then it is time for the people to know and understand why it is so. If a clique of a few men are to have the whole control of the doings of the people—if they have the right to nominate what men to office they please, and to force them down the throats of the people against their expressed will and consent,—then it is high time that the people should know it, that they may put their *veto* upon such anti-Democratic proceedings, or acquiesce in silence, and do as they are commanded.

Democratic Meeting at Mexico.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republicans of the Town of Mexico, on Saturday the 22d of Aug. 1840, held at the Inn of Levi Abbott, Curtis P. Howe, was chosen Chairman, and J. Goodridge, Secretary.

Voted, That a Committee of three be chosen to draft Resolutions to be adopted by the Meeting. David K. Gleason, C. H. Whitman, and J. Goodridge, were chosen said Committee, who reported the following:—

Resolved, That Mexico is thoroughly Democratic and will not waver as to her principles.

Resolved, That we put the utmort confidence in the ability, integrity, and sound Democratic principles of HON. V. D. PARRIS; and we pledge ourselves to use all fair and honorable means to secure his re-election.

Resolved, That the course pursued by N. S. Littlefield and J. Prince at the late Convention, on Paris Hill, was fraudulent and unjustifiable and that N. S. Littlefield ought not to be considered the regularly nominated candidate for Representative to Congress.

Resolved, That we are able to re-elect Hon. V. D. PARRIS, to Congress, without casting two ballots each.

Resolved, That the nomination of Nathaniel S. Littlefield was unfair, and unprincipled, and "did not represent the voice of the people." Unfair, inasmuch as many of the Delegates did not follow the instructions of their constituents, and that other delegates were deprived of their seats,—from sinister motives, as we believe. Unprincipled, because no Delegate has a right to cast more than one vote.

Resolved, That we will not sustain a man whose friends will apply such opprobrious epithets to the Democracy of Oxford as were made use of by advocates of N. S. Littlefield, in terming the people on the North side of the Androscoggin River, *Canadians, Frenchmen, &c.*

Voted, That the proceedings of this Meeting be published in the Oxford Democrat.

Democratic Meeting at Dixfield.

The Delegates of the several Towns comprising the Dixfield Representative District met in convention at the Hall of Col. Samuel Morrill, in Dixfield Village, on Saturday, 29th of Aug. inst., and nominated THOMAS J COX, Esq., to be supported as a Candidate for Representative to our State Legislature from this District. After the District Convention adjourned, there being a large number of Democrats present, notice was given that they would meet at the same place at six o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the doings of the late Convention at Paris.

John Stockbridge, Esq. of Byron, was called to the chair, and Mr. Samuel R. Holland, chose Secretary of said Meeting. After considerable discussion on the subject, it was unanimously voted to adjourn to Thursday the 10th day of September next, at twelve o'clock M., to meet at the same place for the purpose of a thorough investigation of the proceedings of the Convention at Paris, on the 12th inst.

Voted, To raise a Committee from this and the adjoining Towns to make arrangements for said meeting. Said Committee was raised by nomination, consisting of Isaac Randall, Esq. of Dixfield; Cyrus Wormell, of Peru; David Gleason, Esq. of Mexico; John Reed, Esq. of Roxbury; John Stockbridge, Esq. of Byron; Jacob B. Leach, Esq. of Rumford; Maj. James G. Harper, of Wilton; Harrison Storer, Esq. of Carthage; Phineas Howe, Esq. of Canton; —— Tripp, Esq. of Weld.

Voted, That the proceedings of this Meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Oxford Democrat.

JOHN STOCKBRIDGE, Chairman.
SAMUEL R. HOLLAND, Secretary.

Democratic Meeting at Rumford.

The Democrats of Rumford and vicinity met according to previous notice on Monday the 31st ult. at the Hall of J. Virgin, Esq. The meeting was called to order by J. M. Eustis, Esq. and Doct. Simeon Fuller was chosen Chairman, Wm. H. H. Wheeler and Albion K. Knapp were chosen Secretaries.

J. M. Eustis, Esq. David Kimball, Esq. David Knapp Esq. J. B. Leach, and Wm. Frost were chosen a Committee to draft Resolutions, who reported the following:—

Resolved, That Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson have most ably acquitted themselves of their duty since they have been in public life, and we will use every honorable means to reelect them for the ensuing four years.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the high-minded course of Hon. John Fairfield, and that we will give him our united and whole strength at the approaching election.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Democratic party to support all fair and honorable nominations, when the voice of the people is fairly represented, as that is the only safe way to concentrate the wishes of the people.

Resolved, That if there is fraud and deception used in the nomination of candidates to office, it is the duty of the friends of Democracy to investigate and expose them to the people, and that such nominations ought not to be supported.

Resolved, That nominations by Conventions for *any offices* of Government, is a safe and convenient method of concentrating the will of the people when fairly represented.

Resolved, That the course taken by the Convention at Paris on the 12th inst., in admitting the *minority* Delegate and rejecting the *majority* Delegate of all the Democratic votes in the town of Newry, is anti-Democrat, and that nominations thus made are not binding with Democrats.

Resolved, That the course of the Convention at Paris on the 12th inst., in admitting Fryeburg Academy Grant, and rejecting Andover North Surplus, to a seat in said Convention, is unequal, and ought not to be countenanced by Democrats.

Resolved, That Hamlin's Gore is deprived of her rights in the Convention at Paris on the 12th inst., by her Delegate acting contrary to instructions, (from some cause not yet publicly known to the people.)

Resolved, That we will unanimously support Hon. V. D. PARRIS as the Democratic Candidate for the 27th Congress from Oxford Congressional District.

Resolved, That the course taken by the Democrat in opening its columes to a fair discussion of the proceedings of the Convention at Paris holden on the 12th inst., is highly commendable to the Publisher.

Resolved, That rotation in office is one Democratic principle, and adhering to regular nominations is another.

Resolved, That we will unanimously support the nomination of Alvan Bolster and David Hammons, also of Alanson Mellen, made at the Oxford County Convention, for the several offices for which they were nominated.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Eustis of Rumford, Bennett of Buckfield, Frost of Bethel, Chatman of Andover, Bartlett of Newry, Reed of Byron, Poor of Andover and Knapp of Rumford.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to prepare an Address to the Democratic Electors of Oxford:—

Wm. B. Bennett, Esq. Buckfield; Timothy Ford, Esq. Paris; Amos M. Jordan, Andover; David Knapp, Esq. Rumford; Alvan Kimball, Mexico; Isaac N. Stanley, Esq. Dixfield; Cyrus Wormell, Peru; James M. Pote, Bethel; Jonathan Bartlett, Newry; Phineas Howe, Esq. Canton; Capt. Wm. H. H. Wheeler, Rumford.

Voted, That the doings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman ond Secretaries and published in the Oxford Democrat.

SIMEON FULLER, Chairman.
WM. H. H. WHEELER, } Secretaries.
ALBION K. KNAPP, }

Consistency.

MR. EDITOR,—I perceive there is a handbill in circulation put forth for the express purpose of supporting, what the getters up of that handbill must have thought it to be—a sinking cause. That handbill never would have been published—never would have seen light had not the friends of Mr. Littlefield suspected they were in the condition of a "drowning man." "Sink or swim, die or live, survive or perish"—the sentiment expressed by a great man on a momentous and memorable occasion, is the sentiment which finds its unassisted way to the conscience of every man at the sight of such a pathetic handbill.—For myself, I do not like discord, and would not, under any circumstances, lend my aid to support it; but when I see *such* appeals put forth to my fellow citizens of Oxford County as are found in the communication signed "An old Democrat" I consider myself bound by all the ties of honor to give them a passing notice—to the end that truth may overtake and baffle falsehood.

"An Old Democrat," in speaking of the Convention held on Paris Hill Aug. 12th, says:—"No new rule of action was adopted and no ancient landmark was dimolished." It is said there is none so blind as those that won't see. It is the *will*—the stubborn will of this "Old Democrat" that prevents him from perceiving that there was any new rule of action adopted at that Convention. Is it not a new thing that Fryeburg Academy Grant should be allowed representation in a District Convention? Is it not a new thing that when a classed town returns two Delegates for the one that has a majority of all the Democratic vote in town to be turned out of the Convention? Is it not a new mode of action—a new landmark—for a minority to rule? For be it understood that a majority Delegate was turned out of the Convention, and his place filled by a minority Delegate. Is it not a new thing for a Chairman to be called on three times in succession to put a motion to a Convention, and never notice it? Is it not a new thing to turn a Representative to Congress out of office when he has held the office but two years and eight months and discharged the duties of the office faithfully? If these are not new modes of action and new landmarks in politics then Millers doctrine, that the world is coming to an end in 1843, and the doctrines of Mormonism, are not new things in religion. I would suggest to this "Old Democrat" the propriety of throwing off the scales from his mind, which a misguided zeal has created, and giving a more candid and impartial examination to this subject.

This sage "Old Democrat" goes on to say, "Rewards of merit are in the hands of the people to be freely bestowed—but not wrung from them." Just so we conceived it; and because the friends of Mr. Littlefield have *wrung* a reward of merit from a Convention, they are determined to wring a corroboration of it from the people. We predict that certain aristocratic, disappointed office seekers will find it more difficult to *wring* an *election* out of the people than they did to *wring* a nomination out of a Convention. We shall see.

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HARD CIDER FESTIVAL

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He goes on, "He, who obtains an elective office against the unbiassed wishes of his constituency, is guilty of a fraud upon the freedom of elections, and reaches his official station by trampling upon the ruins of the only safe barrier between liberty and slavery." This sentiment is true, and worthy a better connexion. If the "Old Democrat" had been on the right side of the question it would have been applicable to the case. As it is, it is out of joint, rude, and misshapen; and must excite ridicule and contempt when it is thought of in connexion with the Cumberland would-be-Representative to Congress.—What a contrast is here presented between the sentiment and the action! between the natural dictate and the conduct!

He continues: "Those who would recklessly sacrifice the principles, peace, and strength of the party for the selfish motive of personal aggrandizement should be marked as disorganizers and aristocrats." We would ask who has "recklessly sacrificed" the peace and strength of the party? We say such men as are not willing to abide by common usage—such men as have goaded a few friends to desperation in their own support—and rode night and day to make bargains and cheat constituents. Such men as these we mark as reckless "for the selfish motive of personal aggrandizement." Look around you fellow citizens, and you will behold what you never saw before—men flying from one part of the County to the other! At one time you behold a disappointed Sheriff with his care worn visage on his widing way to Bridgton—a little farther on and you behold the disappointed Doctor with eye brow knit on the same journey of consolation, and a little farther on you behold the would-be Rep. to Congress of the East, making rapid strides towards the borders of Cumberland. Then behold from another quarter the "Cock of the Conventional walk," as he is aptly called, with sharp features, made sharper by desperation—distributing his handbills to all around when he can afford to adopt the Federal posture and "stoop to conquer." Would you not call these things reckless, and call things by their right names, too. "Old Democrat," if you are not too old or too young to feel, you ought to feel ashamed to call opposition to such manœuvering as this, "reckless."—Even Federalism is put to the blush and made to hide her brazen face. "Aristocrats" we are called for opposing this irregular and unfair nomination; but we'll wear the name and make it honorable compared with that of our opponents. "Aristocrats," forsooth, when we have heard some of the *strongest* of those preteded Democrats speak contemptuously of the present State Government and its administration. Aristocrats, indeed, ought we to be called if we had run mad after office and had never gained one but by appointment. Yes, and more especially if we could not eat at the table where stage drivers eat, and could not stoop to converse or set with a poor man only just previous to expecting his vote.—This would be aristocracy with a *vengence*. We profess opposition to this kind of aristocracy and we mean to make our practice and profession corresponed, like Democrats, and not like faithless pretenders.

Democrats, we do not appeal to your sympathies; but we would appealto your sense of justice. We ask you to support the Honorable

VIRGIL D. PARRIS,

because he has served you faithfully—because he is a Democrat from principle—and because he has not been all over the County to enlist all the disappointed and vagrant office seekers in his favor—and finally because in supporting him, we support the long established ways of the Democratic party. Feeling a safe reliance on the intelligence of Democratic Oxford, we now await peaceably the decision of the people.—And we also trust that if "old Democrats," *(not old Tories,)* write for the public eye hereafter, they will not write for the purpose of deceiving the people or of leading them astray; but for the honorable purpose of maintaining popular sentiment and ancient usage.

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

Norway, September 1, 1840.

Regular Nominations.

Mr. Editor,—The friends of the Cumberland candidate for Representative to Congress, say, almost universally, that they support the nominee of the late singular convention, because he was regularly nominated. This is the reason given by all who render him their feeble support. This reason, under ordinary circumstances, would be sufficient to command all the Democratic votes in Oxford county. For, in the first place, we ordinarily expect that the candidate held up will be a man of good moral character,—of strict honesty, and uprightness of purpose. And in the second place, we ordinarily expect that delegates will vote for that candidate for whom his constituents instructed him to vote; or will be left to act according to his own free agency. And lastly, we *ordinarily* expect that there will be no bargains or appearance of bargains between sectional candidates or delegates to unite, previous to convention, in the support of any *particular sectional candidate* without the knowledge of their constituents. It is provable (if not proved) to the satisfaction of all candid minds that some, if not all, of these extraordinary circumstances exist, and have taken place. We consider it proved beyond dispute, that one delegate, at least, did not obey the will of his constituents, but voted directly in opposition to their expressed will. It is also proved that a delegate, representing the majority of the town of Newry, was rejected at the convention, and his place supplied by an individual who represented a minority. This could not have been done, had it not been for concert of action between the sectional delegates,—those for Prince and Littlefield. These things we consider beyond dispute, and show, at least, *some* unfairness, and consequently something extraordinary.

That there was bargaining is not so certain; but a great amount of circumstantial evidence concurs in proving this to have been the case. For, in the first place, it is an error to suppose, for a moment, that all those towns which supported the extreme eastern candidate, would naturally, on the second ballot, have left their favorite, and voted, to a man, for the extreme western candidate! It is impossible, in the nature of things, and altogether improbable, that such should have been the case, from the knowledge we have of those places. Therefore, we must come to the conclusion, without further examination of circumstances, that there are strong appearances to favor the idea of a bargain between the two extreme candidates. This appearance may not amount to certainty in the minds of all; but *all* must feel more or less the weight of such a conclusion. Some will say, it is matter of no importance, if there was bargaining,—if the people who sent delegates for Prince, are satisfied with the bargain, no one ought to complain. But we doubt if the people will consent to such sale. We think they need but know it, or even suspect it, to successfully resist it.

Therefore we have every reason to believe that there was *unfairness* used at, and before, the Convention; and consequently the result follows, as a matter of course and effect, that the doings of the Convention are *irregular*, and *not* binding. For this reason, Democrats need not consider that they are bolting from the regular nomination in voting for Mr. Parris; but simply consider, by so doing, that they are resisting an irregularly constituted, and badly managed, convention. And as there was no vote taken at the convention to support what almost every candid man considered to be an irregular and unheard of nomination, every one may conscientiously vote for whom he pleases, as if the convention had never been.

A Supporter of *REGULAR* Nominations.

Respectability.

Mr. Editor,—It is a fact, beyond contradiction, that a certain aristocratic Democrat is striving to reconcile the people to the sham nomination, by saying that the coalition candidate "is the most respectable." For what, we would ask, is he *so* respectable? We would put the question to this great Democrat, whose influence is not questioned, For what is this gentleman respectable? Is it because he belongs to the noble profession of the law? To be sure, he is none the less respectable for this. But does he *resemble* Patrick Henry, who was not afraid to mix with the multitude, and even eat with stage drivers? Is he respectable for having received, so many times in succession, the votes of the people as their Representative? And, finally, is he respectable for being found out on an' electioneering tour on Sunday night at twelve of the clock? It would be unbecoming a common Democrat to say yes, to these interrogatories.—We would therefore let the gentleman enjoy his own answers.

Very respectfully yours, ——.

AN ADDRESS

TO THE DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS OF OXFORD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Buckfield, and a large number from the adjoining towns, holden at Buckfield, on the 23d of August, 1840, to take into consideration the Congressional nomination made at Paris, on the 12th of August, 1840, it was unanimously determined that that nomination, under all the circumstances attending it, was not in any just sense obligatory upon the Democratic electors of Oxford Congressional District; and the undersigned were appointed a Committee to address you in regard to it. This duty they now discharge in a spirit, as they trust, of entire candor, void of asperity to any man or men, and just to all.

It was, in the first place, not a little remarkable, that opposition should, in any quarter, have been manifested to the re-nomination of Hon. V. D. Parris. When his present term of office shall have expired, he will have served us during only one Congress, and but a little more than a third part of another Congress. During the last twenty-five years, it is believed that no member of Congress from this District has represented us less than during two entire Congresses, while several have overrun that term of service; excepting one, whose failure to obtain a re-nomination, so far dissatisfied the people, as to defeat a choice at, at least, one election. Under the authority, then, of a long and well established usage, Mr. Parris stood entitled to a re-nomination, unless he had forfeited it by some deviation from duty. None such has been imputed to him, and we are happy to say, that amid all the feelings which this controversy has given rise to, no Democrat has been found, who does not bear a cheerful, hearty, and warm testimony to his ability and fidelity, as an agent of the people.

The opposition to the re-election of Mr. Parris, was, we are clearly justified in saying, extraordinary. The claims made for him by his friends, rested upon a well established precedent, and were not, in any quarter, attempted to be refuted by a single objection to the man. Did there then exist in this District a popular feeling which required the sacrifice of Mr. Parris? If there was, the nomination of Mr. Littlefield was a fair and regular one. If there was not, that nomination must have been in defiance of the wishes and desires of the people. That there was not such feeling, we peremtorily deny, and cheerfully submit to you the justice of our denial. We are altogether confident of the truth of what we affirm, when we say, that no popular feeling existed in this Congressional district, which justified a course of proceeding by the Convention at Paris, fatal to the character of our present Congressional Representative, by excluding him from the benefit of a usage extended to others during a long series of years. On the contrary, we are equally confident in affirming that the popular feeling in this District, required, as well as justified, a course of proceeding towards Mr. Parris, at least as liberal as that extended towards his predecessors.

Under these circumstances, we may well be suspicious, that the doings of the Convention at Paris, which resulted in the nomination of Mr. Littlefield, were controlled less by a spirit of deference to the wishes of the people, than by the artful machinations of wily men. And in the justice of such suspicions, we feel constrained to say, we are confirmed by the extraordinary incidents and events of that Convention.

The nomination of a Convention is binding only so far as it is honestly and fairly made.—What is popularly called the doctrine of *adherence to regular nominations*, is clearly a sound and important doctrine. But it proceeds wholly upon the ground that the minority shall yield to the majority of the Democratic party, in the designation of candidates for office, and it implies that the majority of the Democratic party shall be fairly represented in the Convention to designate candidates for office. The doctrine proceeds upon no other grounds, and reaches no other conclusion. It by no means sanctions the idea, that a numerical preponderance given to a candidate in a Convention, shall, in and of itself, entitle him to support, without reference to the questions, whether it be in compliance with, or in opposition to, the will of the people, and whether it be the result of intrigue, or the fair expression of popular preference.

The doctrine of adherence to regular nominations, is, we repeat, a sound and important one, and it is in its vindication, as properly understood, that we now address you. Sure we are, that it would fall into just contempt, if existing attempts to pervert it, are permitted to be successful. Sure we are, that all respect for Conventions would be lost, if they are suffered to proceed in manifest defiance of the popular will.

The grand and only efficient check upon the efforts of aspiring men, to pervert the expression of Conventions in their own favor, is to be found in the watchful jealousy of the electors, vigilantly exercised in regard to their management and proceedings. Let that check be removed, and our popular Conventions will at once degenerate into the mere theatres of intrigue and finesse.

So far, then, as the doctrine of regular nominations is concerned, it is not more plainly the duty of Democrats to support one clearly fair, than it is to oppose one clearly unfair. The very life and soul of a regular nomination, that which gives it vitality, efficacy, and binding force, is the presumption of its honesty and fidelity.—But when that presumption is rebutted, and when it is manifestly proved to be the result of sinister practices; it not only loses its claims to respect, but becomes an imperative duty to resist it; and since resistance is called for by an enlightened estimation of the doctrine of regular nominations itself.

We by no means intend to be understood that it is any or every objection to an apparently regular nomination, which shall invalidate it. We by no means intend to countenance a spirit of captious, quibbling criticism, in regard to such matters. We only mean to say, that when *real, serious and substantial* objections are set up, they shall have their just weight. And in this case, we are altogether confident that the opposition to the so called nomination of Mr. Littlefield, is based upon grave and weighty considerations.

At the first balloting of the Convention at Paris, Mr. Littlefield received 28 votes, Mr. Parris 28 votes, and Mr. Prince 8 votes. We shall undertake to show that that result would have been materially different, had a just and honorable course been pursued.

The facts in regard to the election of a Delegate to this Convention from the town of Newry, are briefly, and so far as we know, undoubtedly these, a Caucus for the choice of a Delegate was called by the Selectmen of that town, and resulted in the election of one favorable to Mr. Littlefield. Passing over the objections to that Caucus, based upon the imperfect and short notice given for it, there is this fatal objection, that *it was not called by any competent authority.* So, as we are informed, there are but very few towns in the District, where the Selectmen have assumed the right of appointing the time and places of Democratic Caucuses, and certainly they have never before attempted it in the town of Newry.

After this spurious election, the regularly appointed Committee of Newry, duly and fairly notified a meeting, at which a Delegate, friendly to Mr. Parris, received thirty-nine votes, being a clear majority of all the Democratic Electors in the town, and at the same time he was unanimously instructed to support Mr. Parris.

And yet, in the face of these facts, the *real* Delegate from Newry was excluded from the Convention at Paris, and the *sham* Delegate was admitted to act in it!

The town of Lewiston sent two Delegates friendly to Mr. Parris, but only one of them was admitted to a seat. The other was rejected, upon the ground that Lewiston, although having a greater population than many other towns sending two Delegates, was nevertheless a classed town, and therefore entitled to but a single Delegate. Without lengthening our address, by explaining the peculiar circumstances which caused Lewiston to be classed with another town, although possessing a larger population than would otherwise have made it a single Representative District, it is sufficient to state that its claim to two Delegates in Democratic Conventions, has heretofore been recognised, and, as it seems to us, justly.

We do not refer to this case, as in itself clearly vitiating the proceedings of the Convention, but rather as evidence of the spirit which actuated the majority of it.

We now pass to more palpable, direct and positive encroachments upon the expression of the will of the people; encroachments, which cannot be cloaked under the wild appellation of erroneous adjudications upon doubtful rights of representation, but which are nothing short of a denial to a large class of our citizens of the right of representation altogether. We refer to the four Delegates from Plantation No. 5, Township Letter B., Holmes Township, and Andover North Surplus, who were all friendly to Mr. Parris, and who were all excluded from the Convention.

These Delegates were not excluded upon the ground that those they appeared to represent were not entitled to vote at the September elections, inasmuch as to two of the townships—Holmes and Andover North Surplus—it was not denied that their citizens, had, in all respects, of

qualified themselves to exercise the privilege of electors. Upon what ground then are they excluded? That they represented citizens less favorable to the claims of Prince, Arnold, Grant & Hamlin's friend, who [illegible] to Mr. Parris, were [illegible]? That the hardy pioneers of the forest, who [illegible] them, were only entitled [illegible] for candidates present [illegible], but [illegible] to have any part in the nomination of candidates? Or upon what conceivable ground were they excluded?

But it will be said that these citizens, whose claims to representation were thus rudely and insultingly denied, might have rendered their preference for a candidate effective, by expressing it at the caucuses, in the choice of Delegates, in the respective towns in which they are in law entitled to vote. Indeed, this has been said, but it seems to us, with a strange ignorance of facts and principles. Residents of unincorporated townships, acquiring the right of suffrage in the adjoining town, by the proper legal steps, do not thereby form any or the slightest connexion with, or acquire any of the slightest rights in, such [illegible] are received by the [illegible] counted, certain [illegible] forfeiting in any [illegible] such town, that they are [illegible] distinguished and separated from it.

The case thus stands without pollution, much less, justification, and it [illegible] that *Four Delegates friendly to Mr. Parris and representing qualified electors of the District, were unrepresented, were excluded from seats in the Convention which made said Mr. Littlefield.*

We have thus redeemed our pledge, and clearly shown, that had a just and honorable course been pursued at the Convention of August 12th, the result of the first balloting would have been materially different from what it was. Yielding the contested point as to the town of Lewiston, and only assuming that justice had been done to the town of Newry, and the four Plantations to which we have referred, and the vote would have stood, for Mr. Parris 31, for Mr. Littlefield 27, and for Mr. Prince 8.

Under this state of the vote, Mr. Parris' nomination upon the second balloting would have been certain, as several Delegates who voted for other candidates, were instructed to support at the second balloting whoever might be highest at the first balloting.

But we by no means admit that Mr. Parris did not actually receive a plurality upon the first ballot. Certain it is, that [illegible] citizens were, that a Delegate friendly to Mr. Littlefield, did act on their knowledge, cast two votes for his candidate, upon the first ballot; an averement which derives [illegible] from the fact that the second ballot show an aggregate diminished by one, from the first ballot.

But even these objections to the nomination of Mr. Littlefield, sufficient as they manifestly are, are not all.

It is undeniable that several Delegates voted and acted in the Convention of Aug. 12th, in opposition to the express instructions and known wishes of their constituents. Under this head of objections we urge among other particulars that the cases of the Delegates from Berlin and Hamlin's Grant, who received positive directions to support Mr. Parris, are notorious to all. We refrain from all allusion to other cases from about us and more.

From the same motives of delicacy and the same disposition to avoid [illegible] controversy and [illegible] we refrain from [illegible] upon other [illegible] irregularities which marked the Convention of Aug. 12th. We [illegible] the numerous cases of calls for [illegible] caucuses, at periods unnecessarily far [illegible] of the Convention, and apparently [illegible] at times when the people would be [illegible] and least likely to attend. We pass over the [illegible] of Mr. Littlefield and his friends while Mr. Parris was [illegible] at Washington by his duties, and unable to [illegible] and counteract the movements [illegible], and under the circumstances [illegible] made to supplant him. We pass over [illegible] not legally [illegible] to have entered into [illegible], and in regard to which [illegible] are daily being made, and may [illegible] to be made public. We pass over each and all of these things, for the reasons we have mentioned, and for the additional reason that we believe we have said enough to show that the nomination of Mr. Littlefield, was in no just sense, a regular nomination.

On the contrary, we believe that a majority of the Democratic electors of the Oxford District were, and are, in favor of Mr Parris. That he believed so, was manifested from his voluntary offer to the Convention, of August 12th, before the nomination, to [illegible] to the people, and [illegible] to receive [illegible] votes for [illegible] candidates voted for. That Mr Littlefield did not doubt the [illegible] could be inferred from the fact that [illegible] to accept this offer.

We now leave this [illegible] hands of the ultimate judges, the people. We believe Mr. Parris to be the true candidate of the Democrats of Oxford Congressional District, because we believe him to be the preferred candidate of a majority of them. As such, we support him, and we support him cheerfully, because we know and respect the man. As the Representative from the District, he [illegible] faithful, able, and true. We [illegible] at the present time, contrary to Democratic usages [illegible], and we believe, in common with a majority of our Republican friends, shall not be favorable [illegible] to sustain him against the [illegible] of Federalism and faction.

JOSEPH TURNER,
for the Committee.